Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POET'S DIRGE.

So deep toned bell, no funeral knell,
Shall sound when I am dead;
By the clear blue wave ye shall make my grave,
Where the sea-gull roams, and the waters lave
The rocks above my head.

Ye shall bury me deep where the mermaids weep,
As they glide o'er the rolling billow;
And the roar of the surge shall be my dirge,
And the eagle shall scream from the cliff's black verge,
O'er my cold and rocky pillow.

Let no human tread, o'er my clay cold head,
Be heard near the lonely spot;
Let no sculptured stone, with a flattering tone,
Breathe my vices and virtues, that few have known,
But let them be forgot.

But I ask, in truth, from the friends of my youth,
When my spirit has gone to rest,
That one heartfelt tear, o'er my cold, cold bier,
From those that I loved when life was dear,
May sparkle upon my breast.

April, 1833. OMEGA.

Written for the Casket.

CHARLOTTE.—THE CHRISTIAN'S PROSPECT.

[illegible] on mount Nebo stood,
And gaz'd upon the promis'd land,
Divided only by the flood
Of Jordan, from the pilgrim band—

He saw the hills of Judah rise,
And bathe their tops in living light;
That poured like glory from the skies,
In golden volumes, pure and bright.

The prophet view'd the blest abode,
The home of Israel's tired race;
A land of refuge rear'd by God,
For Abram's seed a resting place.

Engeddi's pleasant fields he saw,
And gaz'd until his eye grew dim;
He knew, in heaven's holy law,
That home was not prepar'd for him.

Two hallow'd homes, the high seer view'd,
One on the earth for Israel blest;
While o'er another Jordan* stood,
The Canaan of eternal rest.

For far beyond the dark dream's wave,
Mount Zion's towers he saw arise;
While deathless spirits sought to lave
Their forms amid the flaming skies.

He by prophetic light survey'd,
The glories of his future home;
And while upon the mount he stayed,
He read the record of his doom.

The Jordan stream that roll'd ahead,
The Hebrew host prepar'd to meet;
In heaven's unerring book he read,
Should never wet his hallow'd feet.

The aged seer, the heav'nly throne
Acknowledged, and resign'd his breath;
'Twas done! the only Jordan stream,
O'er which the prophet pass'd, was death.

The patriarch's face in brightness shone,
While kneeling by his maker's side;
He rais'd his eyes up to his throne,
And gazing on his glory—died.

Who would not climb a Nebo too?
And from its summit tow'ring high,
The promis'd land like Moses view—
Like Moses [illegible] die.

What though, o'er earthly Jordan's tide,
He saw a land of greenest bloom;
And fields of perfume, spreading wide,
And knew that *there* was not his home.

By faith, a treasure richer far,
He claim'd o'er heav'n's unmeasur'd height;
And died to meet the glory there,
Of heaven's uncreated light.

Who would not leave the world behind,
And seek a Jordan and a grave,
Plunge fearless in the flood to find,
A land of rest beyond its wave?

* The Jordan of death.—*Bible.*

From the Casket.

THE DESERTER.

"Manfred's heart was capable of being touched. He forgot his anger in his astonishment. He even doubted whether this discovery was not a contrivance of the friar to save the youth."—*Castle of Otranto.*

Travelling leisurely along the road from Philadelphia to the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, on foot as usual; the sun was throwing his last rays on the tops of the distant hills, and richly decorating a long and dense bank of clouds which hung over the landscape down the Schuylkill. My intention was to lodge that night in the old tavern, called "*The Bull's Head*," near Valley Forge, let the accommodations be what they might. Nights beyond my power to number, had I slept in the western forests, with a block of wood for a pillow, and the foliage of the trees for covering, "and surely," said I to myself, "it will be delightful to spend a night in the Bull's Head—classic ground." But before I could reach my intended caravansera, my eye glancing down a valley towards the Schuylkill, caught the view of a white farm house amid rich meadows, and only seen in part through the luxurious growth of ornamental trees by which it was overshadowed and enveloped. Full half a mile from the road, it appeared a retreat, over which peace had thrown her mantle, not to conceal but to protect natural and moral beauty.

"Hospitality dwells in that mansion," whispered a voice, coming from my own heart; "perhaps to-morrow night will do just as well as this, to lodge at the Bull's Head." My steps had led me some distance down the lane, before the friendly advice was concluded. On a nearer approach, the picture became more inviting. In an opposite direction, coming from the river, the deepening shades of evening, and their noisy mirth, discovered a group of young persons advancing to the house. In the piazza were seated a man and woman, both rather past the meridian of life, and both genteely dressed. At some distance from them sate a man white with years, but with that attractive and indescribable exterior which so strongly and distinctively depicts the aged remnants of the American Revolutionary War. A fine house dog, with a bark which seemed a kind of welcome, announced my approach; and I was met at a wicket-gate by the younger man, who was holding the gate open when I approached.

"Your house, friend," said I, "has lured me from the road." And I briefly related the advice I had received, to put off my visit to the Bull's Head.

"Some friend of my household gave the advice," said he, smiling, as he most cordially led me into the piazza, at the moment when it was entered also by the noisy group I had seen coming across the meadow. In a few minutes I felt myself at home. There are more, and much more expressive modes of welcome than by words.

Night had closed, and we were sitting down to a very decent supper, when my eye caught an uncommonly fine picture in embroidery. The human faces, done in water colors, were remarkably striking. The most prominent figures were, an elderly military officer of very commanding appearance; at his right stood another man little less imposing, but less aged, and in the full costume of a member of the society of Friends; before them stood a very young and most beautiful woman, with a child in her arms; behind the general and the Quaker stood a group of military officers; whilst to the left of the general, and behind the woman, stood a very young and interesting man, over whose head appeared the figure of Hope issuing from a splendid cirrus. Strong agitation seemed to be the prevailing expression of the piece. The general evinced hesitation; the old Quaker was pointing to the child rather than to the mother. The countenance of the latter showed at once the conflict of fear, hope, and every emotion which could contend in the heart of a mother and wife. Every eye in the whole group around him was fixed on the face of the general, with the utmost stretch of anxiety, as if life and death hung upon the words he seemed ready to pronounce.

I could not keep my eye from the canvass; and from the position in which I sat, the light fell advantageously on the figures. I know not whether during the supper, or before retiring to rest, my deep attention to the picture had been particularly noticed; but in the ensuing morning, according to custom, I was early up, and as the rays of the rising sun fell direct upon them, I was surprised by the old patriot looking man, as I was again intently examining the embroidered group.

"You have told us," said the old gentleman, "that you are one of those travellers who seek amongst the works of nature the still more interesting works of man, and the yet still more important workings of the human heart. You seem to be struck with that picture."

"It is in an extraordinary manner well executed," I replied. "If not an improper curiosity, I would be glad to be made acquainted with the subject."

"On one condition," replied the old man, "your curiosity can be gratified."

"Name it," I interrupted hastily.

Without directly replying, the old gentleman opened a reading desk, from which producing a printed pamphlet, and handing it to me, he then observed, "You have expressed an intention to ramble over the hills about Valley Forge and the Bull's Head. If you will accept a companion, these sheets will inform you who the characters were who are represented by those figures."

As soon as breakfast was over, the old gentleman putting on a white broad brimmed and low crowned hat, seized a massy crabstick, and we sallied forth to enjoy one of the finest series of landscapes in Pennsylvania. From every swelling eminence the views changed, and in succession lay before us, the valley of Schuylkill in both directions, and the not less changing and romantic valley of Perkiomen. We had ranged over the spot where General Washington, with the forlorn hope of human liberty, spent the dreadful winter of 1777-78, exposed to every deprivation and every hardship; whilst the British army, under Howe, was enjoying the luxury of a city in Philadelphia. With the local situations and events I found my guide a perfect master; and hours passed for minutes, until we at length reached a very retired spot in a small wood between contiguous farms, with a fine pure fountain.

"This is not the first time I have sat down at this spring, with worse fare," said my old friend, as he drew from his pockets a small bottle of wine, with some ham and biscuits; "and here we must rest and refresh ourselves; and also, I must read to you the history of the family picture, which seemed to give you so strong an interest."

To this arrangement I most willingly consented, and our wine and provisions being disposed of, my friend, seating himself on a rock, with a tree for the back of his chair, displayed his chronicle, and commenced reading.

The diamond is hard to cut; but the imprint once made, is as difficult to efface; the motto and gem are only to be destroyed together. There are hearts of such composition, that like the diamond every impression endures with the existence of the bosom in which its pulses beat. There are again minds, which, however strong in other respects, cannot or will not, if once deluded in any pursuit, risk their happiness or peace on a road which they have found beset with snares. Those beings are cast amongst their fellow men as mariners from a wreck, but they are strangers in a strange land. Their thoughts are afar on the ocean, which conceals in its mighty and fearful bosom their forever lost treasure. Such a man was Laban Hillman.

Some years before the opening of the American Revolutionary War, came to Chester county a member of the Society of Friends. He was an Englishman, about thirty years of age, of rather robust frame. He was without family, but was wealthy, and purchased a farm. In demeanor, he was grave; indeed, rather sad in his looks. He neither avoided nor sought society, but pursued the business of his farm as if he had never known other modes of life. Many gossips, of both sexes, thought him a mysterious being; and so he was to all but one, and from that one the following notes on his history were obtained.

The family of Laban Hillman, if not noble, reached the margin of aristocracy; were wealthy, and also respectable. In the words of the man himself, "This might be said, without vanity, as we cannot choose our own ancestors. The titles which the world bestows on us, it is equal folly to conceal or display. The humble appellation chosen by my father for his own family, was taken from an old family estate in Essex, England. I was educated to be a nuisance on earth—a soldier."

Col. Raburn Hillman was a very distinguished officer in the seven years war, and served under the Marquis of Granby in Germany. He had left a young and sorrowing wife in England, with two infant children. On his return to his fine estate, Hillman House was in mourning; he was a widower, and his son and daughter had lost their angel mother. The desolate appearance of his once joyous mansion, the loss of a woman he adored, and his two bereaved children, struck a damp on the mind of Col. Hillman. Mirth, joy, and gladness, were for a time banished; but with a naturally ardent mind, and with the habits of a wealthy officer, the gloom gradually wore away from the mind and house of Hillman. In the second year of his widowhood, he was restored to the head of his table, and all the intrinsic follies of fashionable life were again introduced. His guests were, to use the absurd cant of the day, select—that is, they were gay and cold hearted; they flattered, expressed admiration, and hated each other.

His fame as an officer, his fine urbane manners, his mature years, and perhaps more than all, his wealth and wine, gave Col. Hillman great standing in his country. His son Laban, at every vacation in his studies, was brought into this dangerous atmosphere, where the trappings of war dazzled the eye, and the constant rehearsal of battles seduced the mind. The high sounding German names of fields whereon, in two wars, the British name had been illustrated, were daily echoed in the hall of Hillman House. It was the poetry of history, the flashing colours of romance, made up in a honeyed mixture, and pesented to the lips of youth—a chalice of poison to moral nature. The total absence of all rational object in either war—and their consequences, murder, hunger, poverty, and death, amid ruin, were lost in shading. Happily the British nation was not then in war, and as he often affirmed himself, "Thank God! Laban Hillman did not become a scourge to his species."

The peace of 1763 transferred the evils of war from the fields, villages, and cities of Germany, to the houses and families of Great Britain. Bands of reckless officers, poor in purse and morals, spread themselves over the nation. Many of these men, whom nature intended for better purposes, were personal acquaintances of the owner, and made themselves welcome at Hillman House—a house which better deserved the title of a splendid barrack, than that of a private gentleman's seat.

In this drama of idle gaiety, young Cæsar Brentwood was conspicuous in person and rank. Raised by family influence, at the age of twenty-two, to a regiment, and in full possession of an ample fortune, was, after Col. Hillman himself, the most prominent character at Hillman House. Laban Hillman, young as he was, perceived that Col. Brentwood, under an exterior of the most perfect polish and apparent candor, was cool amid revel, and reflective when others thought him careless to boyish excess. Artful in gaining the secrets of others, whilst extremely reserved on his own side. At the card table he almost uniformly lost in the early part of the evening, and almost invariably left the table a winner. Profuse in lavishing small sums, he evaded, under various pretences, ever lending money to any considerable amount, except under very safe security. Himself and equipage were splendid, and as an individual, an uncommonly fine person gave him great advantage. With such passports, afforded by fortune, and an understanding, if not well cultivated, not entirely neglected, he shone in society; and for so young a man, he had seen much and observed maturely; but there was one want, that of moral principle. He was a gambler, duellist, and seducer. He had gained, without any very solid proofs of their reality, a reputation for bravery in battle and liberality in peace. In a word, his character was brilliant and deceptive—an epitome of that of the time in which he lived—with some splendid exceptions.

To Col. Brentwood might be contrasted another inmate of Hillman House, Capt. John Marsham, a gentleman and soldier in the true intent of the terms. Grave, sedate, and unpretending, Capt. Marsham had risen to the command of a company in Col. Hillman's regiment. The son of a respectable clergyman, his education was sound; and having passed the meridian of life, his experience, well stored understanding, and dignity of manner, made him a most invaluable friend to a young man so dangerously placed as was young Laban Hillman. The son, however, of a dissenting minister, though a tried and accomplished officer, twenty years of service left Capt. John Marsham on half pay for support. As he neither gambled nor drank to excess, on any occasion, he made both ends meet; never incurred a debt, and though never splendidly, always decently dressed. He boarded with a clergyman, a cousin of his own; and though a most sincere friendship existed between them, Capt. Marsham rarely visited Col. Hillman. The day that Maria Hillman reached her eighteenth year was an exception, and on that day Marsham made one of a numerous assembly at Hillman House.

In the midst of the tumult of dancing, music, play, and small talk, as Laban was passing the observing veteran, the latter seized him by the arm, demanding with a smile, "What is the object of haste, Laban?"

"No object at present," replied Laban, "excites my haste. I am running from room to room because I see nothing to keep me in one place."

"Then take this seat," continued the captain. As Laban was seating himself, Marsham observed, with a something on his countenance between a moral remark and a sarcasm, "In one respect a ball and a battle have great resemblance."

"In what," rather hastily interrupted Laban, "can an assembly met for hilarity and friendship, resemble two hostile bodies met for mutual destruction?"

"Wisely distinguished," answered Marsham. "Why, my boy, there is more of hostility now in these rooms, if numbers are compared, than there was on the field of Minden. In truth, the strong resemblance lies in the fact, that the parties, in both cases, seek the mutual destruction of each other with perfect indifference." Now seeing Laban ready to speak, laid his hand on his mouth, and drily demanded, "whether or not he had ever learned the use of the small or back sword—or whether he could or not thread a marlin spike ten steps with a pistol?"

Young Hillman, utterly at a loss to surmise the drift of his friend, sat in wondering silence.

"Ah! you are confounded at my seeming inconsistency, are you?" again replied Marsham. "For what purpose do you put on your great coat, when intending to ride, on a stormy or cold day?"

"To defend my body from the inclemency of the weather," replied young Hillman.

"To defend your body; yes, you are right; but do you comprehend?—But you will ere long," continued Marsham, not giving Laban time to reply; and quickly continued by asking, in rather an abstracted tone, "what do you think, young gentleman, of a ride with old Jack Marsham, to-morrow, to Rayleigh?"

"The very name," replied Laban, "recals sublime and melancholy reflections, and as I have never been there, I will accompany you with great pleasure."

Next day, after an early breakfast, the two friends broke from the hall, and were on their way. On horseback Marsham was at home, and by his instructions Laban had been made, at nineteen, also a passable horseman. Galloping over the plain of Chelmsford, they were both, but the elder in particular, in high spirits.

"Now you are to know, young man," said Marsham, "for what purpose I have dragged you into rationality; did you ever hear of me fighting a duel?"

With some surprise at the question, replied Laban, "I have not."

"But I have put a stopper on an impudent mouth more than once," exclaimed Marsham, "though I have never shed blood in a duel. It is my opinion that in these days, while the military mania lasts, a young gentleman ought to learn to sling stones to a hair's breadth, as he may meet a Goliah?"

Too young, and too much prepossessed with the mania, the old captain himself was laboring under, while declaiming against it, Laban assented with a very approving nod, and the old soldier continued:

"Yes, Laban, they have taught you arithmetic far enough to tell how many fingers and toes there ought to be on ten persons; they have taught you to write, so as not to be very easily read, and driven you far enough into the classics to set you at defiance ever to read your way out again; and they have, with the assistance of your tailor, enabled you to dress so as not to be laughed at. But after all, the only accomplishment you possess, to any purpose, is to sit on a horse, without danger of being laid in the rubbish at his feet. The useful part of your education you got from me; but I have not finished my work, you must handle a sword, Laban, and a pistol, boy; so that if any ruffian should give occasion—why, that the innocent may not suffer in place of the guilty."

Laban Hillman, like every other young gentleman of his time, who had any pretension to high life, had received lessons on both the weapons named by Capt. Marsham, but neither seemed willing to rest with such common-place skill. Laban, who would have abhorred the idea of being compelled to use the ability when acquired, would have been very much rejoiced to equal with the sword the admirable Crichton, or General Dixwell, therefore most warmly entered into the plan. It was arranged that, without any other person being made a confidant, every opportunity should be seized in their exercises. Two years then passed on, at the end of which period, Marsham pronounced Laban an excellent shot and a far better swordsman.

With that inconsistency, which Capt. Marsham shared with weak and bad men, he was in practice most powerfully fostering the spirit, whilst he was by precept declaiming against all war, public and private. "You can now, my gallant boy," said he to Laban, with sparkling eyes, "thrust an insult down the throat of any desperado that offers it; you can send, if necessary, a highwayman to his account; and better than all, if our dear country should be soon engaged in a war, which, thanks to the madness of ministers, may happen, then his majesty and the kingdom may thank old Jack Marsham for rough hewing the block of an excellent officer."

Time advanced with Marsham and his *eleve*, as it did with Col. Hillman, and his daughter, the lovely and beloved Maria. At an early age the effects of long and severe military service, became apparent on Col. Hillman—effects not left alone; he was verging towards the grave, under the double pressure of premature decline and apprehensions of ruin to his children. His days and once ample fortune were passing away together.

Maria Hillman was beloved by her brother more as their years increased, and at nineteen she was the admired beauty of Essex. Many, and some of them very advantageous, offers were made for her hand; which offers, as she was left to her own choice by her father and brother, she rejected. There was, on that subject, a melancholy reserve in her manner at variance with her character. The certain change in their fortunes the son suspected and dreaded, on account of his parent and sister. It was a subject on which, it is probable, Maria never bestowed a thought; and thus stood affairs when her twentieth birth day came with the rolling years. Always on an anniversary, the old Hillman House was again fitted up; all who ought, and many who ought not to be, were invited. All was again bustle, revelry, and unjoyous confusion. Col. Hillman seemed revived by the recollections of by-gone years; but amid apparent gaiety, marks of deep care were visible to the eye of his son. In the crowded rooms there were two who could not sustain even the semblance of enjoyment; these were Laban and Maria Hillman. The music—excellent as it was, and enthusiastic as young Hillman was in favor of good music—had lost its charm. Beauty floated before him without being scarcely seen, and the most heart moving strains fell as discord on his ear.

Maria, though queen of the day and night, had a most bitter task to perform. Ever desirous to give, not diminish happiness, the devoted girl made an effort too great for nature to sustain; and in the midst of general noise, if not hilarity, was borne from the rooms to her own apartment, under severe illness.

The indisposition of the mistress of the revels broke the bubble, and the company dispersed. In the retirement of her own room, and there with the kind assiduity of her attendants, she soon recovered her spirits, so much as to receive her father and brother. As to the *fete* being interrupted, the event would have been hailed by Laban Hillman, if produced by a less serious accident; but both father and brother saw at once, that something worse than common illness was preying on her mind. This suspicion was confirmed by her refusing the interference of a physician, and requiring to be left alone with her parent and brother; even her second mother, her old servant Bertha, was dismissed.

A dreadful silence of several minutes was broken by the distracted young woman exclaiming, "No! no! I do not deserve such a heaven on earth."

"My God, my child," sobbed Col. Hillman, "what can all this mean?" And he clasped his daughter to his bosom.

"My father, my brother, do not—do not look so kindly. Oh! I cannot bear"—in broken accents fell from her lips, as the sufferer attempted to sink to her knees—"your Maria is lost—ruined!"

"No, my sister!" fervently exclaimed Laban, as he replaced her on her father's breast, "whatever may be the secret, horrid cause of your despair, there are two who will not, cannot desert you."

These expressions seemed to her the voice of God. She raised her streaming eyes, and with a smile playing on her wan features—such a smile as must beam from a repentant spirit, when forgiven and received at the footstool of Eternal Mercy—she unburthened her oppressed heart to her two best earthly friends. She was, indeed, a fallen, ruined being—and Cæsar Brentwood was the destroyer. The disclosure was made, but not until the sister had obtained a promise to do no act of rashness. The father was indeed far beyond the power of revenging the injury done his family; his mind was sunk and broken, and the effect of despair was mistaken for resignation by both his children.

"The soul of thy sainted mother is pleading for thee, my daughter," said the feeble, but tender father, as he embraced his wretched daughter, and bade her adieu. "Rest in the goodness of Him who sees thy broken heart," he repeated, as he returned, and again pressed a father's kiss upon lips that never before had given him pain. He was then led to his room by his son.

Very different were the impressions made upon the mind of the son. "My sinless, my innocent, my precious sister, shall not fall alone," said he to his own breast. "*Do no act of rashness.* That promise shall be kept sacredly. It is no act of rashness to rid the world of a villain." This was indeed the sophistry of indignation; but the language of nature; it was the expression of a determination not to be changed.

Without retiring to his own apartment, Laban returned to that of Maria, and tapping gently at the door, it was opened by Bertha, and he entered. His sister, now composed, thanked him with a smile, as he sat down by her bedside, and taking one of her hands, observed, "My dear Maria, do you think you could bear to set out with me, to-morrow, for the seat of our aunt in Gloucestershire?"

"To fly with you, Laban, to the ends of the earth."

"It is folly, Maria, to conceal the fact, we must all soon quit Hillman House, wealth"—

"Wealth, my brother," interrupted Maria, "what have we gained by wealth? Wealth! if I could go with you and our father into a wilderness, or be changed to a laboring cottager, how gladly would I make the change."

"In itself, it is," replied Laban, "as contemptible as many of its possessors; but whether a blessing or a curse, we are independent of Hillman estate. I this day received letters from Gloucestershire; our Uncle Sommers has left us an ample fortune."

The next morning, as soon as possible, Laban was again with his sister; but a new and dreaded calamity was to fall upon this devoted family. The son was summoned to his father, and found him a prisoner in the hands of a sheriff's officer. The once brave and fearless Col. Hillman was seated in his arm chair, his gray locks in disorder, and his still noble features the picture of despair. The events of the last twenty-four hours had nerved the son to meet any ordinary calamity with utter indifference; loss of property would not have weighed with him a feather; but to see his kind and too generous father thus, was too much; and falling on his knees, clasping the trembling hand of his parent, exclaimed, "My father, my father, let them have your houses and lands; leave this circle of ingratitude, and go with your children; I have plenty for us all."

The eyes of the veteran had been fixed in vacancy, but the tender voice of his son recalled his fleeting faculties; tears came to his relief as he laid his head on the shoulder of his child, faintly ejaculating, "Oh! my ruined children, you were always good, obedient; Maria, where is Maria?" He then raised his head, but for a moment; it fell again on the shoulder of his son, and Laban Hillman received into his bosom the last sigh of his father.

The very young officer perceived the catastrophe before Laban could believe the reality of his loss; not yet steeled against pity, the representative of law beheld the scene with sincere emotion, and took the very proper liberty of ringing for the servants. With them entered Capt. Marsham.

"My father, my sister," exclaimed Laban, "Marsham, I must be the messenger"—

"Fly to her," hastily exclaimed the old soldier, "leave me here."

And Laban was, in a few moments, standing the image of wretchedness before Maria. As if some unseen and unheard messenger had brought the terrible truth, the terrified girl exclaimed, "Our Father."

"Is happy and well," breathed Laban, as he pressed his sister to his bosom. "We are alone in this world Maria."

"My murdered father," screamed the horror struck daughter, "I have murdered my father."

"No, my sister," soothingly replied Laban, "of what you accuse yourself you are innocent. Your name was the last word which fell from the mouth of your parent; a blessing was on his face, and no doubt in his heart. We are orphans, Maria; and in a few days, I hope will be beyond the reach of ever again seeing the heartless, bloodless throng, who have"—

The last duties were paid to the remains of Col. Hillman. His estate was given up to his creditors. Not the slightest suspicion arose of the true cause of the illness of the once lovely and flattered Maria—but she was deserted. Those who, in her sunshine of prosperity, fluttered around her, did her now a most consoling service, they fled her presence. The former sounds which floated from room to room in Hillman House, left no echo. Silence reigned over the scene, or was broken by the thrilling but mild voice of true friendship. Of the inmates of the family one was left, Capt. John Marsham; and of the crowd of servants one remained, the oldest, Bertha.

The very day after the interment of Col. Hillman, the servants, with one exception, demanded their wages. "I paid them," said Laban, "and saw one mercenary gang follow another."

With the servants Bertha did not appear, but being sent for came, with a respectful dignity above her station. To the offer of her wages, which was made, with pain and reluctance she replied, spreading out her arms, "Master Laban, on this bosom, within these arms, yourself and sister were nursed—what have I done that I must be driven from you?" And without waiting a reply, she burst into tears, and returned to the apartment of her mistress.

"Such a world ought to be"—roared Capt. Marsham, who was present at the elevated display of affection shown by the aged nurse, "if God's choicest blessings were not brought down upon it by a few—one piece of gold will often repay us for turning up much rubbish." He then rose and strode several times across the ample saloon, where they were sitting; but at length stopping before young Hillman, exclaimed, "Laban, it is time to talk of worldly matters. It is nonsense to march round and round when the field lies open before us. You are reduced to half pay. Pshaw! what of that? So are thousands. There is no benefit of talking unless we use the plain truth. What are you going to do, boy?"

Laban was well aware of the drift of the old veteran; he well knew that a proposal to share old Jack Marsham's rations was the ultimate manœuvre, and if all romance had not been banished by the most weighty and pressing misfortune, some amusement might have followed; but as matters stood, young Hillman, fixing his grateful looks on the earnest face before him, replied:

"My dear old friend, for such you have always been, to a truth beyond what most men can conceive; it was only yesterday I found amongst my father's papers, that the gash that adorns your head was received in rescuing your colonel from an overwhelming enemy. That colonel is gone, and has left his son to repay his debt. I am not reduced to half pay—I am a too wealthy man. My Uncle Sommers, in Gloucestershire, is dead, and I am his heir."

While this disclosure was making, the old man stood the image of astonishment and delighted surprise, and at its close broke out into a paroxysm beyond any thing Laban could have expected. This exuberance of feeling a little moderated, the young man proceeded.

"Yes, Marsham, if that worthless throng which crowded this room a few days since, knew the real state of my affairs, I would be overwhelmed with condolence. To-morrow, or the next day, I quit Hillman House, with my sister and that excellent woman her nurse."

Here Laban paused, and the keen eye of the warrior saw that something painful was left behind, demanded, in a tone half severe, half friendly, "Jack Marsham was never very much disposed to do things by halves, or of receiving half confidence; what lies there that your friend is not to see?"

"Nothing," replied Laban, fervently. "But there are wounds the breast cannot have probed without dread—my sister"—

"Is unwilling to leave the place of her birth," interrupted Marsham.

"Maria is ready to leave, ardently wishes to quit forever a place where she has found—a villain," replied Laban, in a voice where regret and rage struggled for mastery. He then poured the dreadful truth into the ear and heart of Marsham. As the narrative advanced, the countenance of the auditor became more and more stern; but he stood motionless until he pronounced the name of the seducer, Brentwood. The name was a spark thrown into a powder magazine, and all the soldier was roused. He drew his sword, which he generally wore, and cut a few flourishes, any one of which would have sent the object of his wrath to his long account.

Coming at last to be more calm, if not more cool, the warm hearted soldier exclaimed—"Thank heaven, and you Hillman may thank me some little, for having it in your power to punish this smooth-faced marauder. I see now, why he did not come to Hillman House lately. But, all's well, place your injured sister in safety with her aunt. Say nothing—keep her, poor thing, quiet. No danger—I have played at quarter staff, and pushed points with that same Col. Brentwood. I have tried his pistol skill, too—I know what he can do, and what he cannot do. He cannot meet old Jack Marsham, or young Laban Hillman. But, Hillman, he has no idea but that he could split you at the first thrust, or bring you down with the first shot."

The next day after this interview, in a close carriage, with a new coachman and outrider, Hillman and his sister, with their faithful old nurse, quitted Hillman House forever. Maria cast no lingering look behind, over the scenes of her childhood; all that was left to her was by her side. The prospect behind her lay withered, blasted and desolate. By easy journeys the party reached their destination, in Gloucestershire. The true condition of Maria was confided to her aunt, who conducted herself as every person ought, to whose protection repentant weakness is confided. The heart-bruised girl found the breast of a mother, on which to repose her aching head. Having with great inward impatience succeeded in placing his sister in her house of refuge, and seeing her something more composed, under many pretences on the necessity of attending to his recently acquired estate, Hillman set out with his friend Marsham in pursuit of Brentwood. Whilst young Hillman was employed on the removal of his sister, Marsham had learned that Brentwood was gone to the continent.

With every diligence the two pursuers were on board of a packet, bound to Calais; which, by a storm of unusual violence and duration, was driven up the Channel, and with great difficulty navigated into Dunkirk. It was already night when they landed, and were conducted to a hotel, where as they were advancing to their room, they were arrested by a voice in one adjacent; they listened attentively—it was the voice of Brentwood. The motions of this depredator on family peace had been skilfully arranged. He had landed at Calais, proceeded to Paris, and thence round to Dunkirk, from whence he had engaged a passage to Scotland; but the winds threw his pursuers into his track—pursuers, too, determined not to permit any considerations of ceremony to deprive them of their advantage.

Marsham, in a disguised hand, directed a note to Brentwood, stating that a gentleman in the same hotel desired with him an interview of a few moments. Taken by surprise, he obeyed, and was ushered into the presence of Marsham and Hillman, by the *maitre d'hotel*. With all his nerve, and he was not really a coward, Brentwood was confounded, and the three stood eyeing each other some time before either broke silence.

"Really, gentlemen," at length observed Brentwood, bowing, "this—this is an honor, an—an—unexpected honor."

"It is a sincere pleasure to me, Col. Brentwood," replied Hillman, with perfect composure, but with some bitterness, "that I have been saved traversing the continent and islands of Europe, in search of the man of all men I most desired to meet."

"The pleasure may be mutual," replied Brentwood, "when I learn the subject."

"That you have not to learn," abruptly interrupted Hillman. "I am not here to waste time or words—choose one of two things, either return to England and fulfil your engagements with my sister"—

"Engagements!" ejaculated Brentwood, with great affected astonishment, "engagements, 'pon my soul this is fine."

"Then you are ready to meet me on the barrier," coolly observed Hillman.

"Oh! is that your next choice?" demanded Brentwood, with the expression of a demon. "On the barrier? Certainly. Our weapon the backsword."

Hillman and Marsham bowed, and Brentwood retired.

The preliminaries being arranged, the parties met; but approaching the ground, Marsham observed, "The backsword, eh! there Cæsar Brentwood has sinned against himself; but, Hillman, take the advice of an old soldier, do not depend on your strength or skill—put your powers into action at once. Be cool."

Hillman was cool, and when the distance was measured at which they were to stand, when the order "advance" was to be given, and they had their hands on the hilts of their swords, observed in a mild voice, "Col. Brentwood, would it not be more just and honorable to fulfil a sacred promise to one member of a family?"

"More convenient to you and your sister," sneeringly replied Brentwood. But he had no time to say more, the sword of Hillman flashed, and they rushed to mortal strife. Hillman was younger and more active, and with an equal skill, had a most decided advantage, which was rendered still more decisive by being underrated by his antagonist, and at the second pass Brentwood's sword was wrenched from his grasp and thrown to several yards distance, and himself laid prostrate at the feet of Hillman. The latter stepped backwards, and with the most cutting contempt observed, "Rise, Colonel, and pick up your weapon."

Blinded by rage and mortification, Brentwood did resume his sword, but with no better success. In an instant he was again disarmed, and grovelling in the dust. The term of mercy was drawing to a close, and Hillman now presented his naked point to the breast of his fallen enemy, observing, "Col. Brentwood, your word of honor or your life this moment."

Humbled and terrified, as both Marsham and Hillman supposed, Brentwood gave the required pledge, and they returned to England together. From the termination of the duel, the whole conduct of Brentwood changed. He became complaisant, and apparently frank and confiding as if nothing sinister had occurred, and he was, in due time, united to Maria Hillman, with all the solemnities of the English Church.

* * *

The more discerning and practised Marsham was not entirely without suspicion; but Hillman so anxiously desired to see his only sister restored to her deserved rank and reputation, that the suggestions of his friend were disregarded. The marriage of Maria and Brentwood, however, so entirely changed the relations and authority of the parties as to open the eyes of Hillman too late. Clothed with the legal powers of a husband, Brentwood used them to terrible effect. From the day of his marriage, his conduct became abstracted and thoughtful, though not morose. Maria was too weak to be removed, until she had given birth to a son. At the sight of his child, the heart of Brentwood seemed to relent, and a dawn of happiness rose before the long tearful view of his wife. Such is human nature. It is probable that his mind floated between the best and worst passions of man. Maria recovered rapidly; and in a few months the bloom and infantile smiles returned to her countenance, which beamed with the gladness of her pure heart, as she gazed alternately on her husband, child, aunt, and brother. In the sunshine of this deceitful calm, one morning Brentwood entered the breakfast room in high spirits, observing, "You must pardon me for a little deception, but I have been actively engaged, through my steward and agent, in having my house arranged for the reception of this dear pair. It is time to see how my girl will appear in her own house."

A pang seemed to pass through the heart of Maria; she looked at her babe and husband, and joy predominated. She felt the pride of a wife and mother. A few weeks more, and Hillman saw his sister installed in her new character. Capt. Marsham had returned from his residence to share the restored prosperity of one he regarded as a daughter. All was splendor and magnificence around her. The mansion and estate was a marriage portion, bestowed by her brother. Brentwood, if not kind, was respectful, and her little boy began to bloom in love and intelligence. Maria was far from feeling felicity, but the storm she had passed reconciled her to her lot, and she was resigned.

The morning of separation from her brother came, as a bitter trial to both. A gloomy sadness sat upon the hearts of each—reason could not tell why—but they seemed to cling to each other as if never again to meet. Brentwood was, on the contrary, buoyant, and rallied his "dear wife and brother" on their reluctance to part, for as he jocularly observed, "for a week, a month at most; for," said he, "I should consider it very unkind if our brother did not visit us every week or two."

The parting was finally effected, and Laban Hillman was returning to his own house with Marsham. The latter in a few days took his leave, and set out on his journey homewards. Hillman found some relief to a preying anxiety in regulating his too immense property, and on several visits to the Brentwood family all seemed prosperous and happy.

Sitting down to his supper, after a very fatiguing day, but with more tranquillity of mind than he had enjoyed for many months, Hillman sat in rather pleasing reflections than in discussing the food before him. From this half reverie he was roused by a servant entering with a black-sealed letter. It was hastily opened, and the contents were to inform him, that his once faithful and sincere friend, Capt. John Marsham, was no more. The blow was terrible. A few days before they had parted in full health—they were not again to meet on earth. Hillman paced his room the far greater part of the night, and at early dawn was on his way to Brentwood Hall. "Poor Maria must learn our loss from me," said he, mentally; but a far more dreadful blow awaited him. On his arrival, where he expected to meet his Maria, he found the doors and windows closed. On his approach up the avenue, in front of the mansion, he met a rather vulgar looking man, from whom he learned with equal grief and astonishment, that Brentwood and his family were gone; and he learned more, that the estate was sold, and the worthy before him the steward and agent of the new owner. A frightful presentiment now pressed upon his heart, as Hillman, on further inquiry, found the evasion of Brentwood confirmed, but from no person could he learn the slightest trace in what direction, or to what place he had retired.

The truth now flashed terrible conviction to the mind of Hillman. Two years of incessant search left him as it found him, utterly ignorant of the fate of his sister. Sickened to the soul with the world, and more with the artificial world of Europe, Hillman determined to leave the theatre of selfishness, casuistry, ignorance, and slavery, and in the society of Friends and in the woods of Pennsylvania find a retreat. A something seemed to whisper to him, that his sister and her child, if not destroyed, were concealed in the English colonies:—this again strengthened his resolution, and houses, lands, and tenements were sold. The money, in part, was applied to charitable purposes, but enough for independence retained; and Laban Hillman, as far as the weakness of his nature would admit, adopted the religion and followed the precepts of William Penn; and in Chester county his residence was chosen. In America inquiries after the lost Maria were as fruitless as they had been in Europe, and Laban Hillman yielded the remnant of hope so long fondly cherished, and sunk into despair rather than resignation.

Such was the now Quaker, with broad brimmed, white and low crowned hat, and coat drab colored, and coarse overcoat, who was seated in a corner of the bar room of a tavern on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in the evening of a most inclement night of January, 1778. He had been on business to Lancaster and was returning, when the approach of night, inclement weather, and no alternative, forced Laban Hillman into a situation he would very willingly have avoided. The landlord of the inn was a captain of militia, and on the previous day one of these idle alarms then so common, had called the company together. The decent part had retired to their homes; but a half intoxicated and boisterous set remained, and amongst the most noisy, and not least inebriated, was the rude, raw-boned and insolent Boniface; who, to add to his consequence, retained a long swinging sword by his side. Hillman found the bar room the most comfortable part of the house, as no room was private; but protected from personal annoyance by his garb, sat quietly looking on the scene before him, his chin resting on a substantial crab-stick. Amidst the howling winds mingled sleet and rain, and the clamor of the orgies in the house, was heard the plaintive voice of a woman in distress, interrupted by accents of anger in an opposite room. Hillman rose, and throwing his great coat over the back of his chair, stepped into the common hall of the tavern. The first objects which met his eye, was a very young woman with an infant in her arms; her cloak open, and from which the water was dripping; her under clothes showing that she had reached the den on foot. There were now three persons in the room, who, under ordinary circumstances would have commanded respect—a helpless infant, a beautiful woman in distress, and a well dressed member of the society of Friends. The political texture of the time deprived the latter of much of that influence which has been, and ever must be, the attendant on the persons of men whose very appearance speaks peace; and in the present case, Laban Hillman was left to the natural authority which coolness and humanity ever did and ever will possess. As he entered, the first distinct words which reached his ear, fell in an almost suffocated voice from the woman.

"Oh, for God's sake, is there no means,—Oh! I must be at Valley Forge to-morrow morning."

"Where must you be, young madam?" roared the swaggering landlord. "By ——, cant you trudge away? Do you suppose my stage must set out?"

Here a scream from the almost exhausted woman burst as Hillman gently took her arm, and led her to a chair near the fire-place. She looked up to his face, and her expression was, as if an angel had appeared to her. "Be of good comfort, damsel," said Hillman, "no harm shall reach thee here."

"And who may you be?" shouted the landlord, in a voice of great wrath, "who pretends to command here."

"I am," replied Hillman, "what thou ought to be—a Man!"

"And dare you say," vociferated the landlord, "that I am not a man?"

"It is of little consequence what thou art," replied Hillman, turning his left side towards the fire place, so as to screen the woman and child, and grasping firmly his crab-stick. Though nothing of the kind was intended, this attitude was regarded by the publican captain as a menace, who, with unexpected deliberation, unbuckled his sword, swearing he would see who was master at "The Bear." The first flourish he made, however, by some mischance, his scabbarded blade came in contact with Hillman's crab-stick, and was broken into three pieces; his elbow also received a touch which went far to sober his brain.

The distress of his charge, and the comic figure of his assailant, silenced all wrath, if any arose in the breast of Hillman; who from some cause not known or regarded by him, was soon alone with the young mother, from whom he learned, in a few but broken sentences, that her husband, the father of her babe, was under sentence of death for desertion, and was to be executed next day; that the scoundrel who kept the house had a kind of public hack on the road, in which she had taken passage, and about five miles before she reached his house her pocket was picked, and she was left by the varlet who drove the vehicle to find her way as she could.

All the new religious principles imbibed by Hillman were called into requisition, as he caught the simple statement of the wretched woman; but his resolution was taken to conduct her to her destination. "I have never seen General Washington," said Hillman, soothingly, "but from all I have heard, you have much to hope. His heart may be also moved by Him who moveth in this tempest."

It was in the midst of the same tempest, and in the night, that Laban Hillman ordered out his carriage, and left the humbled master of "The Bear" to ruminate on a parting promise. "Friend, I'll see thee again," pointedly said Hillman, as his voice and the noise of his vehicle mixed with the howling breath of the northwest wind.

With all the speed that two good horses could be urged over the deep and almost impassable roads, it was eleven in the morning before the anxious little party drove into the camp. The first particular object which met their attention was a body of troops, marching in slow and solemn step, the drums and fifes echoing the fearful dead march. The feeble child—for she was, though a mother, yet a child—seemed to gain a supernatural strength the instant the terrible truth was before her. She saw her husband in bonds, and with a rapidity which mocked interference, she was in the arms of the father of her infant. So instantaneous was the act, and of so extraordinary a character, that the procession stopped as if officers and men had been turned to statues.

"Isabel, my love, my wife," came convulsively from the unhappy man, as he was clasped in the arms of his wife.

"They cannot, they shall not harm my Henry," energetically exclaimed the frantic woman.

The commanding officer rode up to Hillman, who, himself petrified with astonishment, still sat with the child on his lap. "What is the meaning of this?" demanded the officer, in a mild tone.

"You see," replied Hillman, "the wife of your prisoner." And he then in as few words as possible explained how she was conducted to the camp. "There is something very extraordinary in her story," he continued, "and if it is possible, it might be well to stay the performance of what thou mayest think duty, until General Washington is made acquainted with the circumstance."

The officer drew out his watch, paused, and looking first at the husband and wife, then on Hillman and the child, observed, in an under voice, "It is unusual; but there is still half an hour." He ordered the procession back to the guard house, and hastened to inform the commander in chief of the cause of delay.

"You have done well," replied the general, in his usual unimpassioned, but impressive manner, "stay the execution until further orders, and as soon as she can be introduced, bring the young woman and her friend, the Quaker gentleman, to my quarters."

During the whole revolutionary [illegible] no other period when the sufferings of the United States troops were so intolerable, as during the winter of 1777-8. Every deprivation at Valley Forge gives really more lustre to the American name, in the eyes of sense and reason, than the achievements in the field or on the ocean; but it is not in human nature, for men, suffering to the extreme of physical endurance, to view with other feelings than those of exasperation, any one of their fellows who deserted their colors. Every one who suffered, endured, and hoped, expected the same constancy to the common cause in others. Under such circumstances, deserters, particularly those from the regular army, had but little sympathy to expect if retaken. The continental army had another source of difficulty to encounter; that was secret disaffection. No cause, however sacred, has ever secured universal fidelity.

The very young man, whose fate was impending, and who has been introduced to the reader, lay under the double charge of desertion and disaffection; still, his youth, his steady and connected denial of guilt, under either charge, and the fact, which was known in the camp, that though so young, he was a husband and a father, excited a strong sentiment in his favor. Yet, on trial, the proofs against him were so convincing to the Court Martial, that sentence of death was the consequence; and that sentence was advancing to its fatal termination, when arrested in the singular manner already related.

"Be of good cheer, my daughter," said Laban Hillman, to his trembling charge, as they were entering the presence of him on whose lips hung her fate, and that of her child and husband. Is not there placed a strengthening cord in the human heart, which extreme danger draws to a tension above being any further moved? In a virtuous cause, there is no doubt of the affirmative; and accounts for instances of heroism almost superhuman, and acted by persons least expected to be capable of such powerful moral force: and behold an instance.

There is something in misfortune which secures respect and levels rank. The pallid yet expressive face of Isabel, her infant on her arm, the direful circumstances of her case, and his own still more awful responsibility, moved the inmost soul of the man on whom the rights of nations depended, and he approached kindly towards the suppliant. A moment before trembling as an aspen leaf, the words of her guide, the face of the general, and no doubt an assurance more efficacious than either, and she was the modest but unshaken heroine amid strangers.

"Speak, and without fear, my child," said the general, in a most parental tone.

"My husband," commenced Isabel, in a modest but firm voice, "can be guilty of no crime."

"The proofs against him, I am sorry to say," replied the general, "are very strong. He is charged with desertion, and was taken beyond our lines, and within those of our enemies, and on the road to Philadelphia."

"Did he himself give no explanation?"

"Yes," replied the general, "but against himself; he asserted that he was urged to the deed to meet a dying wife, and it was proven that you were in the very opposite direction."

"By whom was my place of residence proven?" demanded Isabel.

"By a man now in the camp," mildly answered the general.

"Can I see that man?" very pointedly said Isabel.

"You shall see him and in my presence." An order was sent to Col. Stanwood to attend at the Head Quarters, but in a few moments the non-commissioned officer reported that Stanwood had left the camp. "He shall soon return," said the general, and four well mounted men were in a few moments in pursuit.

The whole transactions, which we have related as resulting from the appearance of Hillman and Isabel, passed in little more time than requisite to put the recital on paper; it may excite, therefore, no wonder that Stanwood had so little time to escape, that in half an hour he was in the presence of General Washington. His appearance was that of a middle aged man, embrowned by a southern sun—of a man who had been habituated to society of high rank; but of a man whose person and morals were alike prematurely broken, by indulgence of the worst nature.

The instant that Stanwood entered into a presence he would most willingly have avoided, Isabel rose to her feet, and with the [illegible] ing manner, which it is no impiety [illegible] spiration, and pointing her finger [illegible] "*Thou murderer!*"

The effect was terrible, and for

a death-like silence reigned over the Head Quarters of General Washington. "I am but a child," at length said Isabel, "but will General Washington hear me a few words?"

"Speak on," said the general.

"My husband," then commenced Isabel, "and myself were raised from children together, and are near of an age. When a mere child, my Henry was sold to my father by the captain of a trading vessel in the Delaware, who gave him out as the child of a man and woman who had died on the voyage over the Atlantic. Henry has often told me, that he faintly remembered his mother, but of his father he could recollect nothing. He was bred to my father's trade—a cabinet maker. We loved each other as brother and sister, and too soon for him we felt a stronger tie. My parents disapproved of our union, and Henry and myself were driven to the open road. Our refuge was in Philadelphia—we were poor, labored hard, and were contented. That man, who sought poor Henry's life, became our pretended protector, involved us in debt. I need say no more than that, by his means, Henry was compelled to fly from Philadelphia, and in despair became a soldier. A poor woman with whom I was acquainted, took me with her into Lancaster county. By what means Henry was led to the step he took I cannot conjecture, as he knew where I resided."

During this artless and convincing statement, the attention of the general was turned alternately from the young woman and child to Stanwood, whose cadaverous visage stood a monument of terror—a powerful, muscular frame of a man, shrinking before an uneducated, but innocent, mechanic's daughter.

On Stanwood another eye was fixed. Hillman, who had thus far acted as a spectator, now stepped forth, and very respectfully demanded a moment's private conversation with Gen. Washington. This was granted, but they were but a moment absent when they returned, and the general gave orders that Henry Starks should be brought before him. Intense anxiety awaited the arrival of the prisoner, which was heightened by his introduction. An observation made by some member of the Court Martial was repeated, in a murmur, amongst the officers, that there was a remarkable resemblance between the accuser, Stanwood, and the prisoner. "It is," observed one voice, "the resemblance of a demon to an angel." But their conjectures were cut short by Hillman, who requested Henry to bare his right arm, on which, near the shoulder, appeared a large flesh mark, having a rude resemblance to the letter T.

"You see I am right, General Washington," said Hillman.

"All powerful Providence," exclaimed the general, "thy ways are just"—

"And will bring the sinner to judgment, if not to repentence," responded Hillman. Then turning to Stanwood, observed, in a voice which made even the Father of his country shudder, "Stanwood, as thou callest thyself, thou man of blood! where is thy wife, Maria Hillman?"—But Stanwood stood transfixed, gazing with horror on the face before him. "Brentwood, thou double murderer, where is my sister?" But no answer was obtained.

"Fly," continued Hillman, in a more subdued tone, "the mark of Cain is on thee. But stay one moment, and know that the blood thou sought to shed is thy own—that young man is thy son."

The last appeal was too much for human nature, and Brentwood fell to the floor as if blasted by the lightning of heaven. * * * *

We may draw a veil over the scene that followed. The clouds of forgetfulness ought to forever conceal the meeting of a father and son under such circumstances. In a few words, it may be stated, that surgical assistance restored Brentwood to life and light—life and light which he abhorred. By the interference of Hillman, he was saved from encountering a world where an accuser and judge would have met him in every human face. The fallen and crushed victim before him disarmed Hillman, in their first interview after the terrible scene in the American camp.

"My soul, loaded as it is—is—oh! it is bloodless," exclaimed Brentwood.

"My sister?" demanded Hillman.

"You ought to know all," faintly replied Brentwood. "Oh! guilt—guilt—my unkindness destroyed one who would have been my guardian angel; but I did not, could not, do an act of personal violence to one so sweet, so unoffending; but I hated thee—I hated her—and my child—fell hate rankled in my breast; and after being two years in our place of concealment, I was determined on separation. Poor old Bertha died suddenly the same last day thou passed with Maria. The houses and lands were then sold. When my final purpose was taken, I cought and found a villain in a shipmaster. Maria trembled for her child, and yielded herself unresisting. A passage to the colonies was secured. Maria was deceived; we were all on board, and the vessel, as she thought, under sail. That day I treated her kindly, and we were seated in the cabin, she [illegible] to be on deck; she looked in my face, the tears in her expressive eyes, and though too full-hearted to speak, she threw her left arm over my shoulder, and held her boy at her knee. My soul was struck with horror at the part I was acting, but the demon was too strong. I shook her off, ran on deck as if something had occurred to my mind which had been forgotten, called to the captain, and, as previously concerted, was sent in a boat to shore. I saw Maria no more."

At this part of his confession, something in the looks of Hillman shook his frame. But starting with horror, exclaimed, "I am not a murderer; Maria died a natural death, on the passage. Maddened as I was, this knowledge relieved my soul from a burning fire. She and my child were no sooner gone, than, haunted by furies, I flew from place to place—plunged into one scene of dissipation after another—sometimes reduced and at others affluent, gambling was my resource for means, and I rather rushed forward than travelled. I passed over without seeing the earth, which seemed to spurn me as an outcast. At length I reached Philadelphia, where, in a gambling house, I overheard between two drunken masters of vessels, the following mixed imprecations, as they were in a violent quarrel over their cups and cards. One who had formerly been the mate of the other, roared out, in a voice of rage—

"'Blood and thunder, Captain Long, what a pity I did not fulfil your orders, and throw that boy overboard, and now turn king's evidence'—

"'You lie, you villain, you know I took the rascally husband's money, treated the wife kindly. She died, poor thing—how could I help that?'

"God had not abandoned entirely either of those wretches, for a pang seemed to pass through their hearts, which in great part sobered them both. The first speaker, seizing Capt. Long by the hand, observed, with a sailor's manner—"Thank God, Jack—many a time, when the wind rolled us to our beam's end, have I remembered that woman and boy; and, by my timbers, Jack, this very day I saw a young landlubber in the street, which looked so like the scoundrel father'—

"I could bear no more. I saw in Capt Long the accomplice. But what a mountain was removed from my soul—removed for a moment—virtue beamed one bright flame, and again all was darkness. To escape remorse, I again plunged into dissipation of every kind. Met and sought the ruin of my own son."

"Did you suspect Henry to be your son?" demanded Hillman.

"As I am before an Allseeing eye, I did not," replied Brentwood, "my guilt is not thus blackened. If he had reached Philadelphia, he would"——

The miserable man could proceed no further. It appears that the plan was so deeply laid, that the innocent young man was to meet the same charges, and fall into like toils. But an unseen hand entangled the destroyer in his own net.

Here the old man folded up the pamphlet, and looking me earnestly in the face, observed, "It is time to tell thee, I am Laban Hillman, and the family with whom thou sojourned last night, is mine. Henry took my name, and is my son indeed. The eyes of my lost Maria seemed to look down from heaven, and implore mercy for the father of her son. His son would never see him—could I desire he should? Far otherwise. Brentwood died in my house, and rests in a lone copse on the banks of yonder river. Henry Hillman is what his mother would have desired, and the name of Brentwood is no more heard amongst those who would have blessed his memory, if he himself chose a blessing, and not a ——"

THE TWO BLUES.—Lady Morgan and Mrs. Opie met some time ago in Paris, at the Soiree of Lafayette, and the author of "Italy" amused herself in quizzing, unmercifully, the author of the "Father and Daughter," whose quiet humor, however, was too rather much for the light-tongued Irish lady—her jokes rebounded like so many peas flung against parchment—Lady Morgan had the worst of it; and at length endeavored to conclude a treaty of peace, by asking her fair "friend" if she might set her down at her hotel. "No, I thank thee," replied the sly Quaker, with a sarcastic twirl of the upper lip; "No, I thank thee, friend Sydney—I am not going thy way!" It was a rare sight to see Mrs. Opie, in her simple but singular garb, among the gayest of the Parisian belles and beaux; she was invariably considered the representative of some strange and unknown order of *soeurs de charité*, and—we mean no offence—might well have been [illegible] to a goose among a group of peacocks.—*Town.*

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S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, May 11.

Appointments by the Governor.

Robert C. Grier, of Columbia county, to be Judge of the District Court of the county of Alleghany.

Alexander L. Hayes, to be Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster.

George G. Brush, to be Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the borough of Washington and the township of Manor, in the county of Lancaster.

CHESTER COUNTY.

John W. Cunningham, Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.
Nimrod Strickland, Register of Wills.
Robert Ralston, Recorder of Deeds.
George Fisher, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Appointment by the Attorney General.

Robert P. Flenniken, to be Deputy Attorney General for Fayette county.

Bank dividends for the last six months.

Commercial Bank,	4 pr.ct.	Southwark,	5 do.
Mechanics'	4½ do.	Philadelphia,	3 do.
Kensington,	5 do.	Schuylkill,	4 do.
Girard,	3 do.	Manufac. & Mech.	3 do.
Farmers & Mech.	4 do.		

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.—During the week ending on Friday, there have passed through the Canal, from the Delaware 71 vessels,

From the Chesapeake 94—total	165
Former report	995
Whole number this season	1160

Arrival of the Baltimore Rail-road Line:—
On Saturday at half past two o'clock.
On Sunday at twenty minutes past two.
On Monday at five minutes past two.

The passage from Baltimore on Monday is the shortest ever made; time of performance, 7 hours 53 minutes—distance travelled, 125 miles.

INSPECTORS OF THE PRISON.—At a meeting of the Inspectors of the Prison, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—

President.—William G. Alexander.
Treasurer.—Adam Woelpper.
Secretary.—James Hutchinson.
Keeper of the Walnut Street Prison.—Anthony Freed.
Keeper of the Arch Street Prison.—Jacob Reakirt.

THE OX MOUNTAINEER, OR THE HERMIT OF WYSOX.—This huge animal is now in this city, and will, we understand, remain here during the present week. He was raised in Wysox township, Bradford county, (Pa.) by Dr. Seth T. Barstow. He will be seven years old on the 14th of next month, and measures six feet one inch in height, and twelve feet six inches in length. When five years old, he weighed about 2800 pounds; and at the time of commencing his journey to this city, was supposed to weigh 8 or 900 pounds more. A journey of two hundred miles, performed in twenty days, has somewhat reduced his weight.

SOMETHING NEW.—An action was brought in the Justice's Court of the Ninth Ward, last week, for the sum of 40 dollars, against Ald. J. R. Peters, by Myrtle B. Hitchcock, for services rendered in writing *against* said Peters, he being a candidate for Alderman in the Ninth Ward. The ground of the claim was a declaration by Alderman Peters, in a barber's shop, that he would give five dollars a day to any one who would write attacks upon him during the canvass; and that the plaintiff, in consequence, did, during eight days, write and cause to be published such attacks—for which service he claimed the promised per diem. The case was seriously, the reporters say powerfully and eloquently, argued—the justice charged with all discretion—and the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant—so that it is to be inferred, we presume, that loose declarations in a barber's shop are not binding promises.

The murder of the interesting and amiable Mrs. Hamilton, at Bordentown, a few days ago, is no doubt fresh in the minds of a majority of our readers. We learn from a gentleman who has been and conversed with her destroyer, that he is a young man of good address, with a handsome face, and apparently amiable. He speaks of the lady who was killed by his hands, in the most exalted terms. When conversing on that subject, his eyes were restless, and his manner perturbed; as if some dark train of bitter thoughts were passing through his brain, and unsettling his reason. His actions are alternately wild and fitful, but on common topics, he seems unaffectedly easy and agreeable. His trial comes on this month and will be attended by thousands. Great excitement prevails on the subject, throughout the country.—*Phila. Gaz.*

A boy about ten or eleven years of age while playing upon Chesnut street wharf, between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, accidently fell into the lower dock. He immediately sunk under the water, but as he rose, he was seized by Capt. Jeffries of the steamboat William Penn, and another gentleman, and rescued from his perilous situation. The little fellow was much terrified, but sustained, thanks to his deliverers, no injury but a thorough ducking.

The scarlet fever, it appears, is raging in and around the township of Bethlehem, Penn. to an alarming extent, proving fatal to children in almost every instance. A few days since, three children of Mr. Daniel Webster were attacked with this disease, and expired after a short illness, at nearly the same time. They were interred on Sunday last, leaving a melancholy and sudden void in the happiness of their afflicted parents.

Great efforts are making in New York, as well as in Massachusetts, for the thorough education of the blind. It is calculated that there are in the United States 7000 persons destitute of sight. This is about one in 2000 of our population, which is the estimate of our country—while in Europe, owing to greater liability to accidents, and from extreme poverty, &c. the estimate is one in every 900 inhabitants. In some ancient countries, before writing or printing was known, the blind, from their superior memories, were employed as the media of traditions.

Probably no better proof of the increasing commerce of the western part of the state of New York can be adduced, than the great improvement in its canal tollage receipts from the 22d to the 30th ult. compared with those of the corresponding period in last year. Last year, the first eight days of its navigation produced $16,065 88. The first eight days of this year produced $24,155 27, making an increase of $8,[illegible] and averaging upwards of $1,000 a day for eight successive days.

Captain Whittier, of the schr. Alhambra, arrived at New York, reports that the cholera was abating very fast at Havana—from 15 to 20 having died the day before he left; it was currently reported there that from 12 to 15,000 have died of that disease, since its first appearance in that place, some of the plantations had lost as many as 100 slaves, others 90, 80, 75, and 50; that the produce of the plantations was suffering for want of slaves to attend them—business in a languid state.

The murder committed by Robert White on the body of Hugh Johnson, at Wabash, Indiana, was briefly noticed a few days since. White's motives for the violent deed were then unascertained. We, however, have since learned that he and Johnson, in the settlement of some account, used harsh language towards each other, and that while Johnson, on the day of the murder, was engaged with fifteen other persons, in launching a boat, White approached, and calling Johnson aside, presented a rifle and shot him dead. The intervention of a ravine enabled White to escape, but the Indiana Wabash Courier of the 24th ult. says, that he has since been apprehended.

A delegation of the Seminole Indians arrived, on Tuesday morning, 9th ult., at Little Rock, Arkansas territory, on their return to Florida. They have, after a search of many months, succeeded in selecting a future place of residence for their nation, and intend to recommend it to them for their permanent homes. It is an unappropriated tract of country between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, and west of the Cherokee lands, and seems to have given them much satisfaction. The Osages, as was indeed anticipated, have not concluded a treaty with the United States Commissioners. The council has been dissolved, but we have not heard the cause of its failure.

The Cholera has again appeared on the Mississippi. Eight deaths from that disease had occurred on board the Tobacco Plant, which arrived on the 11th ult. at Nashville, from New Orleans. In all the towns on the western waters, cleanliness, regularity in diet, temperance, and early application for medical aid, are essentially and particularly necessary.

The following paragraph from the Washington Globe, has obtained general currency, and for aught we know to the contrary, may be true:

"We have heard that Governor FLOYD has presented a cudgel to Mr. Calhoun, inscribed "*J. Floyd, Governor of Va. to J. C. Calhoun,*" with the following *striking* injunction written on the side—"*Nullification is the rightful remedy.*" This is a *knock 'em down* argument, of which the stick itself is exceeding emblematic. We learn, too, that in Carolina, medals are scattered from the nullifying mint, bearing on them the following inscription: "*John C. Calhoun, first President of the Southern Confederacy.*"

Frederick Smith, eldest son of Mr. Smith, Register of Berks county, was accidentally drowned in the Schuylkill river, near Reading, on Sunday morning last. He, in company with another lad, were in a small batteau, engaged in fishing, when a sudden lurch of the boat threw him into the river. Being unable to swim, he sank immediately. His body was taken out in about twenty minutes after, but the vital spark had fled.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—We learn by a gentleman from Waterbury, that on Friday a gentleman purchased a few bushels of charcoal and placed them in a hogshead in his cellar—that on the next day he discovered a smoke in his cellar, and found the charcoal ignited—he then took and divided it when it was apparently perfectly cold, and put it in some barrels; here, after remaining a few hours, it again became partially ignited. On Saturday, apprehensive that it might destroy his house, he removed the coal into his garden—it had not remained there long before it was observed again smoking, and soon became at the bottom thoroughly ignited.—*Litchfield Conn. Gazette.*

OUTRAGE.

We copy with mortification and pain, the following from the Washington Globe of Monday. Mr. Randolph is the person who published the strange letter to Major Eaton some time since, relative to purser Timberlake's accounts. He was subsequently dismissed from the navy by the President.

"A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the United States, as he was on Monday morning on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the corner stone of a monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

"The steam boat Cygnet, in which the President and several members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Randolph, late a lieutenant in the navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was a person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off the glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying, "never mind your gloves, Sir." Randolph, having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near, with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him, and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assaulted, the President seized his cane, which was lying by him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him: that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern, in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the district line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the Court issued a Bench Warrant. A magistrate had just previously issued a warrant; but before the officers could arrest him, he was gone."

The cause of this outrage is supposed to be the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the navy for a pecuniary defalcation, and for other misconduct.

VIOLENT ASSAULT WITH INTENTION OF ROBBERY.—Between eight and nine o'clock, this morning, and immediately after a young gentleman, son of J. B. Wood, broker, had entered his father's office in Wall street, with a trunk of money, a fellow came into the office and asked whether he purchased sovereigns. He was answered in the affirmative, and young Mr. Wood opened his trunk and commenced placing the money in the drawers, when he received a violent blow in the temple from a short bludgeon, which he had not before seen. Providentially the blow was not fatal, and the young man was enabled to spring over the counter, and call for assistance. Meantime the fellow became alarmed and ran towards Pine street, closely pursued by several persons. Finding the pursuers close upon him, he rushed into the store of Messrs. Bunnell, Cochran & Co., No. 46 Pine street, and attempted to escape by the back way, but the walls were too high for him to get over, and he was arrested. Information was sent to the Police Office, and Mr. Hays came down and recognized an old acquaintance, whom he took, under his protection, to the Police Office. The fellow told us his name was Fosdick, and that he had recently come from Baltimore.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LOCUST.

We took the liberty some time since of inviting the attention of our patrons to the necessity and advantages of growing timber trees; and particularly the locust, because it is easily propagated, the wood is of exceeding durability, and its growth is astonishingly rapid. Cobbett, in his "Woodlands" furnishes a number of cases showing the rapid growth of the locust, some of which are so remarkable as almost to create doubts of their correctness, in the minds of those who have not attended to this matter.

His first class of cases embrace trees of seventeen years' growth, the largest of which was *five feet eight inches* in circumference at the ground; the second, trees of 14 years' growth, the largest of which was *two feet four inches* at the ground; the third, trees of 11 years' growth, the largest of which, as above, was *three feet two inches.*

After making these statements, Mr. Cobbett adds, "did any one of my readers ever know or hear of a growth of timber tree to equal this?" Yea, verily, Mr. Cobbett! Ohio has beaten you. To show this we give the size of two locust trees grown in the vicinity of this place, and which may be seen and measured by any person having the curiosity to do so, on the farm of Aldridge.

The first is of *thirteen* years' growth, and a few days since measured, one foot from the ground, *five feet seven and a half* inches around, and is about the same size, or very nearly so, to where it branches off from the main trunk.

The second was planted in 1828, and has been growing of course five years; it measures *two feet four and a fourth inches*, as above, and is tall and well formed. He that shall beat this need not despair of growing *Jonah's gourds.*

OUR CITY.—The many improvements which have taken place within the last year in Pittsburg, are astonishing even to the eyes of the oldest inhabitants.—Entire squares of frame houses have been torn down within the above period, and in their places are now erected splendid brick buildings, many of the height of four stories. Nor is the spirit of improvement flagging—it is rather increasing. Not a single street throughout the city but bears evidence of this. Pulling down and building up appear the order of the day. Better than all is—that these improvements are fully warranted by the increasing business and importance of the city. From every indication, we may rationally hope to see Pittsburg, ere long, vieing in population, if not in beauty, with the largest city in the United States.—*Pittsburg Man.*

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that the whole number of boats on the New York canals are 1801, of this number 136 were owned at that place. Toll was paid for one week on 19,404 barrels of flour, amounting to $5,658 20. The toll, according to the rates of last year would have been $7,921 48; being a difference of $2,263 28 on the shipment of flour for 5½ days.

LITHOGRAPHY.—*Mr. Sennefelder*, the discoverer of lithography, has enriched this department of the fine arts by a new invention. He has succeeded in taking impressions of oil paintings, and transferred the colours in all their original brilliancy, and with singular accuracy, to canvass, by means of the usual lithographic printing-press. He has presented several specimens to the magistrates, and received a sum of money to enable him to carry it into effect.

BLUE LAWS.—In Boston, on Monday last, six complaints were made to the city Marshal, against persons smoking cigars in the streets of that city—each of whom, it is presumed, were mulcted in a clever fine and costs. A friend, at our elbow, who speaks of visiting Boston in the course of the summer, wishes us to enquire if chewing tobacco is also interdicted in that city.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.—It is with the greatest satisfaction, says the Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday, that we announce to the citizens of Baltimore, what we have learned from a source on which we can fully rely, that an arrangement will certainly be made between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, for the joint constructions of the Canal and Rail-road from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, on most liberal and satisfactory terms. This friendly arrangement of the long existing dispute between two great companies, both zealously engaged in promoting highly valuable works of internal improvement, will be in the highest degree beneficial to the cities of Washington and Baltimore, and most gratifying to the citizens of each.

The agent for Indian affairs, (John H. Kinzie,) in a letter to the Editor of the Galenian, at Galena, Illinois, dated from Fort Winnebago, March 22d, 1833, states his regret at the several statements contained in that paper relating to the hostile intentions of the Indians. He describes them as calculated to spread alarm, if not to breed another Indian war on our frontiers. He never saw any of those evil intentions which have been stated to prevail, nor does he believe them to exist: never did the Indians seem more desirous of a permanent peace than at present: alarmed at the reports in circulation, they go to him every day to hear the news, with reiterated wishes to remain at peace with the whites, and be permitted to cultivate their fields, without molestation. Mr. Kinzie, in conclusion, says:—

"Col. Owen, the Indian agent at Chicago, has published a letter, intending to do away misrepresentations made in relation to the Pottowatomie Indians. The Indians are in a state of demi-starvation; many have been obliged to subsist on acorns, and were it not for the issues of provisions to them occasionally by their respective agents, many would have certainly perished."

VILLANY.—The Lowell Journal contains an advertisement setting forth that Noah M. Farrin of the firm of Harris & Farrin, of that town, absconded from Boston, whither he had gone to purchase goods, having in his possession about $800 belonging to the firm. He is likewise charged with stealing $1000 in money, and a valuable watch, from Dexter Hildreth, of Dracut. Farrin is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and large eyebrows; had on when he went away, a drab hat, olive coat, and black pantaloons. He wears spectacles. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension.—*Salem Adv.*

A house in Keene, N. H. occupied as an extensive pail factory, took fire on the 27th ult., by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish, preparing in the second story. Some persons attempting to remove the kettle, were obliged to drop it on account of the heat, and part of the blazing varnish ran down the stairs to the first floor. The factory contained between two and three thousand pails, finished and unfinished, besides other combustible materials, such as oil, spirits of turpentine, &c., which taking fire, the whole building was almost instantaneously in flames. Of four persons in the upper story only one was able to descend the stairs. The others were obliged to jump from a window 25 feet high. "*One landed,*" says the account, "safe in a mill-pond, and the others fell upon some boards, without injury, except being slightly singed."

The annexed particulars of the attempted insurrection at the Connecticut State Prison (Wethersfield) on Tuesday night last, are copied from the Hartford Weekly Review.

MURDER AT THE STATE PRISON.

On the night of Tuesday last, a Mr. Hoskins, one of the Prison guards at Wethersfield, was murdered by four convicts under the most appalling circumstances. It may be well to state, that the cells are in one solid block, entirely covered by an outer building, between which and the cells is a large area, where "the sentry walks his lonely round" in the night season, the prisoners being locked in about sundown. Very soon after the guard had been relieved and somewhat before midnight, a convict whose name is Teller, and whose cell is near the South East corner of the block, commenced boring on the inside of his door directly against the lock with a bit which he had contrived to convey to his cell and secrete at dinner time or during the afternoon.—Having made a hole about two inches in diameter, he succeeded in pushing back the bolt with a wire; and as soon as Hoskins had passed on his round, Teller went to a cell occupied by Cæsar Reynolds, a black, who handed out through the small grated opening near the top of his door, a skeleton key, with which Teller unlocked Cæsar's door. They then followed Hoskins silently at a distance, until they came to another accomplice whose cell they unlocked, and with whom they continued to follow directly on after the guard, till they came to a fourth. They immediately released him, and the four then noiselessly traversed the entire circuit of the area, keeping the same distance behind Mr. H. and so managing their infernal plot as to be unsuspected by him, till they came to a fifth, whose cell they opened, and whom they threatened with violence unless he would instantly join them. Fearing the consequences, he refused, and they left him, as the guard had walked more than half way round again.

Two of the villains armed with a steel bar 18 inches long and one thick, then proceeded on at a quicker pace after Mr. Hoskins, while the other two taking the same direction repaired to Cæsar's cell near the Northwest corner of the block, where they waited till Mr. Hoskins had approached to within 10 or 12 feet—they then stepped out in front of him. Alarmed at their sudden and unexpected appearance, he halted and enquired what they were about, when one of the two in his rear struck him with great violence on the top of his head and broke his skull. As he fell, he exclaimed, "don't kill me," and a stifled cry of murder was heard—one of the monsters having sprung upon him and covered his mouth with his hand. The unfortunate guard probably survived but a few moments, and after the monsters had deliberately felt his pulse and ascertained his death, they advanced to a small iron door, through which the provisions of the prisoners are passed to them from the kitchen, and with another skeleton key attempted to open it. Fortunately one of the wards of the key was broken off in the attempt, and as they found it impossible to turn the bolt with the remaining portion, they endeavored to pry the door open or break it with the steel bar. This they could not do. The female apartment is separated from the male by a thick stone wall, and the entrance from the latter is secured by a massive iron clad door. During the attack upon Hoskins and the efforts to escape which immediately followed, the noise was heard by a female convict, who in a most praiseworthy manner, called out to the matron, that the prisoners were loose and attempting to effect an entrance into the female apartment. She succeeded in awakening the matron, who instantly repaired to the door, and drawing the slide perceived four convicts at liberty in the area and working at the small door leading into the cook room. Without loss of time she reached the yard wall and went round on that to the guard room. Teller mean time had put on Hoskins' great coat and hat, and was promenading the area, imitating the deceased in his walk and cries. The deception was complete. As soon as the warden and guards were notified of passing events they rushed into the area and hastened to the scene. The liberated convicts, however, soon got wind of this movement and instantly made for their cells. One of them, a black, by the name of Johnson, was locked in by Teller, and Cæsar required the same favor, but Teller told him to take care of himself. They awaited the approach of the guard without emotion—confessed the whole, except the wilful murder, and declared that it was not their intention to have *killed* Hoskins, but only to have disabled him. It seems by their confession that they have been devising this scheme to escape for the past two years, and had along time since prepared false keys for that purpose. How or when they were made is mysterious, for the prisoners while at work are all closely watched by their overseers. The four murderers are now in irons in their cells.

Cæsar was sentenced some three or four years ago for life—Johnson for four years only, and his sentence would have expired in one year—the third, a white man by the name of Reynolds, for fourteen years, and Teller for fifteen.

Teller is the same individual who came from New York to this city in August 1830, and very adroitly passed off a large number of bills on the Union Bank altered from ones to tens. Carrying his speculation a little too far, he was arrested and convicted. While in this city he called himself John Scott, and after his release from Sing Sing in the latter part of 1829, he went in New York by the name of William T. Evans. His real name is William Teller. Very soon after his commitment to our State Prison he attempted to cut off his right hand in order to free himself from future labor, but did not succeed. He was considered one of the most daring and finished scoundrels, who infested the city of New York.

An inquest was held over the body on Wednesday, and the deceased was declared by the jury to have been wilfully murdered.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A friend has favored us with the following extract from a private journal kept during a voyage from this country to Madeira, and thence to Calcutta: "About midnight we were roused from our berths and desired to repair on deck. We did so; and what a scene presented itself! Each one of us as we stepped upon deck, stood silent and amazed, appalled, yet delighted. We were floating upon a sea of fire! The wind was brisk and the waves high, but each kindled into a liquid and floating conflagration; it sparkled and glowed like molten iron, and as the crest of the waves broke and fell, it seemed like a shower of fire. The sky was palled with clouds, and the night dark; yet in the reflected glare of the sea, the highest rope in our rigging was perceptible. We were awe-stricken. It seemed, in the silence and fearfulness of the moment, that we were careering in our lonely way upon *an infernal ocean.* As far as the eye could reach the sea presented the same glowing appearance; heaving and flashing, and throwing its deep red glare far up into the misty dark air. It was awful, yet most beautiful. My imagination can conceive nothing of equal grandeur, and my pen is far unequal to the task of its description. It was doubtless occasioned by the singular abundance of phosphoric animalculæ. The water, when taken up in a bucket, gradually lost its glow, and finally became dark. The sea retained its fiery aspect for several hours, during all which time our ship passed through it, scattering the spray like sparkles of real fire. I understand that in this portion of the sea, and at this time of year, marriners have often remarked the same singular appearance. At the time we saw it, we were in latitude 7 N., and longitude 17 W."—*Philadelphia Intelligencer.*

DRY DOCK AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—The Dock is 341 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 30 feet deep.—It is capable of admitting the largest ship in our navy—viz. the Pennsylvania; the entrance of the dock being 60 feet across, and the width of that ship being 55 feet. The dock is furnished with two sets of gates, called turning gates, weighing 50 tons each. Besides these there is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, is 60 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height—requiring about nineteen feet of water to float it. This is set in a groove outside of the other gates, filled with pig iron and sunk.

For emptying the dock of water, a powerful hydraulic apparatus is employed, wrought by a steam engine of 60 horse power. There are eight lift pumps, each two feet, six inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, 12 hogsheads; there are also eight chain pumps, one foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the lock into the wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 122 tons.

The floating gate, which is not yet quite completed, is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of 300 or 400 tons, and some 3 or 4000 dollars' worth of sheathing and bolt copper have already been used upon it. The turning gates, at high water, sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. It is expected that the frigate Constitution, "old Ironsides," will be taken into dock in the course of next month.—*Nantucket Inq.*

MELANCHOLY.—Last Saturday an intelligent negro boy about 11 years of age was found wandering through the upper wards of our city. Ever since the late calamitous fire, he had been in search of his parents, who occupied a small room in one of those houses first burnt, and who no doubt perished in the flames. The lad's appearance was so interesting, that two gentlemen accompanied him to the spot, which he said he knew by the cistern in the yard. The account he gave was, that his father and mother were both asleep, when, on the alarm given, he was awakened by a fireman, who broke open the door; he endeavoured to awaken his parents, who, having been laboriously at work during the day, were in a profound sleep; he had scarcely time to escape the flames. The gentlemen found the spot described, and there is no doubt these unfortunate people perished.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Our correspondent at Edgartown, informs us that some time during last summer, as Mrs. Harlow Crosby, residing a few miles from that place, was sitting in the lower room with the window open, she discovered a large black snake looking into the room through the window. Not much liking a visit from his snakeship, she seized a gun, loaded it, and fired with so much precision, as to kill the snake on the spot. The snake measured seven feet in length.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

The New York paper, in speaking of the late fire at the City Hotel, mention that great difficulty was experienced by their firemen, in forcing water to the top of the building, as the pressure of the water continually burst the hose. This, to Philadelphia firemen, is surprising, and the fact can only be accounted for, by supposing the fire-hose of New York to be of very inferior quality. The hose made in this city, when in good order, will bear any pressure of water that our engines can put upon it; and the power of our engines is not inferior to those of New York—Water has been conveyed through those to the highest windows in Christ Church steeple, about 190 feet from the ground—and thence forced considerably above the vane, by the apparatus of the Philadelphia Hose Company, not the most powerful of our engines.

BANK STOCK.

According to a statement in the Pittsburg Manufacturer, the stock of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburg, chartered by our last legislature was sold by auction at an advance unparalleled. The Manufacturer says: "On Monday morning last, 2271 shares were sold at an average of $53 60 per share. On Tuesday 3389 shares, at an average of 54 20; on Wednesday 3731 shares averaging 55 60, and on Thursday the residue of 2609 shares at the rate of 56 25 per share. The premium on this stock, it will be seen, has exceeded any of a similar character ever sold in this state. We may attribute this to the fact of selling it at auction. Those of our citizens who fancied, prior to the sale, they might make great speculation by the purchase of the stock, have doubtless been somewhat disappointed. Those of them who have purchased, have been, to use the observation of a friend, 'pretty well salted down!' This was owing to the attendance of numerous Bank Stock jobbers from Philadelphia and other cities and places, who were better acquainted in the gains and losses of banking institutions, than our jobbers, and out-bid them, and finally raised the stock to the height of above twelve per cent above par. We suppose that of 600,000 dollars worth of stock, not less than 400,000 have been purchased, and will be held by individuals, living in distant places from our city."

Counterfeit Virginia Note.—A gentleman left with us yesterday a Twenty Dollar Note, purporting to be issued at the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, signed "J. Brockenbrough, Pres't." "W. Dandridge, Cashier," and payable at the Branch in Norfolk to George Newton, President: No. 916, letter a, dated Richmond, 9th March, 1824. This note he had taken in his store believing it to be genuine, as well he might, from the excellence of its execution. But upon presenting it at the Bank here, it was pronounced spurious.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Danville and Pottsville Rail Road.—We feel gratified in announcing that this work continues to progress very rapidly. The grading between this place and Girardville, we understand, will be completed during the present season. A large number of Stone Masons, Carpenters and Labourers are now wanted, and can obtain employment during the whole season. *Miners' Journal.*

The journeymen Tin Plate and Sheet Iron workers of the city of New York, have held a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved, that they view with indignation the effort making by some of the master slaters in the city, to couple with their business that of covering roofs of buildings with tin, as they consider it encroaching upon the rights and interests of the trade, and declare they will not work for any person, as journeyman, unless they carry on a regular kind of business, either as tin plate or sheet iron worker.

A letter has been received in Baltimore, from a gentleman near Annapolis, which mentions that a man named John Sewell, who absconded from Baltimore in April last, with a considerable sum of money belonging to different individuals, was arrested at Frederick, on Tuesday last. He will be taken to Anne Arundel county, to stand his trial on a charge of having forged a receipt for five hundred dollars in the name of a mercantile firm in Baltimore.

The following extract of a letter (says the Albany Daily Advertiser) has been sent to us; by the style we should judge it to be from a female pen:—"I was at a party, not very large, a few evenings ago, where, as I entered the drawing room, I accidentally found in a single group, Irving, Bryant, Halleck, Morse, Paulding, Cole, and Miss Sedgwick. Irving, with a good deal of European nonchalance, was leaning against the casings of the folding doors engaged in animated conversation with Morse and Cole, perhaps on sunny Italy, or foggy England, or perhaps they were comparing notes and reviving the many romantic associations of their long and various wanderings o'er the Alps and Appenines, and Pyrennees. Bryant, with his usual quiet retiring air, was musing in fixed and pleasant reverie, revolving no doubt some glowing thought. Halleck, with his fitful changes of expression from grave and even severe, to the gay and sometimes Voltaire-like sarcastic smile, left the observer in doubt which of his moods was in the ascendant, as he conversed with a fine sprightly girl, who hung upon his arm. The sensitive, anxious, but intellectual face of Paulding showed the man of study; he seemed painfully alive to every movement around him, yet a smile perpetually struggled to keep possession of his features; it was like the glow of sunset upon the aspen tree. And Miss Sedgwick, with her unconstrained benevolent smile, seemed to exult in the success with which she had conjured around her the literary *elite* of the city. Was it not a group for a painter or phrenologist? Do you know that our wanderers are fast returning from Europe? Besides those just returned, rumor says that Cooper is coming from France, after his Head Man of Berne, (his forthcoming romance), Leslie, from England, and Greenbough from Italy. How rich we shall be. Adieu!"

Coal Trade of the Schuylkill.—Descended last week with coal,

192 boats carrying tons	7226
505 per last report	21,717
678	28,943
81 boats Little Schuylkill coal trade	3288
687	32,231

The New Orleans papers mention the arrest of a large gang of counterfeiters, one of whom, John Johnson, had in his possession no less than four thousand dollars in counterfeit money. In the scuffle for arrest, one of the gang named Bennett, fell by accident on his own knife, and was killed. The names of the others are Little, Anderson, Ricker, Wilcox, Jackman, Glaughlan and Wells.

DELAWARE CANAL.—The Doylestown Democrat of yesterday says:—"This Division of the Delaware canal is now doing a very fair business, and we have no doubt will continue to do so. We passed along a considerable portion of it a few days since, and were pleased to see a large number of boats ascending and descending, we passed a number loaded with coal. The river is unusually low, more so than has been known for 20 years, and boats cannot carry half a load. The consequence is that the canal is almost exclusively used."

The Columbia Telescope calls upon the citizens of the South, "to prepare, to consult, and to unite" in order to avert a new and formidable mischief that is about to assail them. In other words, a Grand Southern Confederacy is to be formed and an active and effectual combination entered into, to repel by its general strength the project that Calhoun & Co. are attempting to persuade the people of the South, is now seriously entertained by the Northern States, of an immediate emancipation of the Slave population.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Broome county Bank fives, letter B, No. 4679; dated Jan. 10, 1832, payable to R. Boyd—paper of lighter color; engraving of vignette coarser and lighter, and ship on left of vignette, smaller and more raking in the masts. The engraving on the right end of the note much coarser, and eagle badly engraved, and the white spot on the right wing is much larger than the genuine one. The note is a little shorter.

A committee of the citizens of Cumberland, who suffered by the late fire in that town, have made an appeal to the people of the United States for assistance. In their publication we find the following statements:—"In two hours and a half, seventy-five houses fronting on the principal streets of the town, including the three hotels, all the stores save one, all day dwellings, shops, and materials of the tradesmen and mechanics, were burnt to the ground. The whole number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stables, and other out-buildings, cannot, it is believed, be short of one hundred and fifty. In this brief space of time, seven hundred people have been rendered houseless, and otherwise deplorably destitute."

BOOK OF THE HUNDRED AND ONE.—Some little time ago, subsequent to the failure of M. Ladvocat, the great Parisian publisher, the most distinguished literary men of France offered their gratuitous aid in the preparation of a work which should if possible, command an extensive sale, and relieve the fallen "fortunes" of the publisher. The outline of the plan was a series of papers, descriptive of Parisian manners and society; and as there were no fewer than *one hundred and one*, who subscribed their names as contributors, it was determined the book should bear this title. The most popular of these papers have been reprinted here by Lilly, Wait & Co., in two volumes, and appear in binding of a very delicate colour.

Poor Roberts, the comedian, has gone the way of all the Earth. Having been ordered by his physicians, to Charleston, (S. C.) he left Philadelphia not long since, shortly after the announcement of his last benefit, for that city, where he expired about a week ago. The particulars of his disease are mentioned in a letter to a gentleman in town. Deceived by the disease—the consumption,—under which he was sinking, he was buoyed up with hope, and did not consider himself in danger. His friends endeavoured to persuade him that he had not long to live, but the tidings of his near approach to the grave were not credited by him.

Our Washington correspondent mentions that RANDOLPH pulled the President's nose. It is immaterial what was the exact feature of the outrage; the disgrace recoils upon Randolph, who stands pre-eminent among his fellow citizens as the first citizen that has offered personal violence to the President of the United States.—*U. States Gaz.*

A VILLAIN.—A person by the name of Ely, a short time since, says the New Bedford Gazette, arrived at Providence from Philadelphia, highly recommended as a teacher, and opened a school in that city, and soon professed an attachment to the daughter of a highly respectable widow lady, which attachment was reciprocated, and soon resulted in their marriage. But the next day, the newly made husband was not to be found, and from the circumstance that he left his wife behind with numerous unpaid bills, and at the same time taking all his baggage with him, it is presumed, that his departure was premeditated, and he has removed to some other place that he may again practice another specimen of his villany.—*Plym. Mem.*

The piece of ground in New York, celebrated over the Union as the "Five Points," is about to be cleansed and laid open as a public walk. The front buildings, twelve in number, with their "rookeries and sheds" were sold at auction, last week, for $550. The number of wretched blacks and whites who inhabited these tenements, is estimated at about two hundred. This measure will be an improvement of great importance.

About 1 o'clock, on Monday, an elderly lady, in crossing Walnut street, at the corner of Fourth, was unfortunately thrown down by a horse, and seriously, if not fatally injured. It is said, by those who saw the accident, that the feet of the animal became entangled in the lady's dress, and both the horse and the rider fell upon her. The gentleman being uninjured, disengaged the horse as quickly as possible, and carried the lady into Mr. Mellor's drug store, whither several physicians hastened immediately. The wounds were principally about the head; the face was also bruised and disfigured. The sufferer, after endeavoring to state where she lived, sunk into insensibility, and in that condition was removed to the Philadelphia Hospital. Her pocket-handkerchief was marked "H. Morton." No one among the bystanders recollected her features.—*Pennsylvanian.*

By the late Act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing a subscription of a quarter of a million of dollars to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, it is provided that the amount due upon the subscription on the first day of May, shall be paid on that day, or "as soon thereafter as practicable." We learn that by the prompt action of the Treasurer of that state, (L. Burfoot, Esq.) the payment was made on the earliest day authorized by the law; and that the Canal Company has already realized $218,750 from that source, being 87½ per cent. of the sum subscribed.

The Albany Argus mentions, that a breach occurred in the northern canal of that state, about 12 miles south of Whitehall, in the town of Fort Ann, on the 1st of May, which may interrupt the navigation four or five days. A culvert gave way in a part of the canal where there is a heavy embankment; and the removal of the earth to repair the culvert, and replacing the embankment, will require several days.

So complete was the late awful destruction of property by the fire which originated in the stable of Kipp and Brown, New York, that on the four entire blocks scarcely one stone was left upon another. The value of the buildings, furniture, &c. destroyed or injured is estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars, a large proportion of which was not insured. About $40,000 insurance was effected in Wall street.

On Thursday evening last, during the performance in the Circus, at Trenton, N. J. a cut-purse from the city was caught in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket of a considerable amount of money, and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to prison. On the same evening, a young man, named Vansykel, one of the spectators, slipped into the ring and had his leg broken by a tread from one of the horses.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Lancaster Herald, of yesterday, has this notice—"Counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Pittsburg, are in circulation in this vicinity. They are made payable to S. H. Scott, Letter C. originally dated Jany. 4, 1819, but altered with a pen to 1829—No. 3714—signed John M'Donald, President—Cashier's name illegible. The signatures, date, and name of the payee, are evidently written with the same pen and ink and by the same hand, though the notes are in other respects well executed, and bear a strong resemblance to the genuine bills."

THE RIVERS.—The Pittsburg Manufacturer of Saturday says:—"The Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers are all low. On the latter, light draught steamers can yet run, several of which have arrived and departed during the past week. The Canal is now in complete operation, and doing business to a large amount. Nor can it supply the demands of all our commerce. Hundreds of large road wagons arrive and depart weekly, from places between this and Philadelphia, and yet we learn freight is very plenty.

A PENITENT.—We have been shewn this morning a mourning locket and pair of ear-rings, of the value of from twenty to twenty-five dollars, which were yesterday re-conveyed to the owner through the medium of the post office. They were enclosed in a letter containing merely the words "*From a Penitent,*" and addressed, "*To Marquand, Broadway.*"

He who spake as never man spoke, has declared that "joy shall be in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Standard.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship South America, we have received our files of London papers up to the 1st of April, and Liverpool to the 2d, inclusive.

The Irish Disturbance Bill has been read a third time and passed, by a majority of 259.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons last night, another debate took place on the Irish Disturbance Bill, upon the question of its being read the third time.

Mr. Cobbett moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read the third time this day six months.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Fielden.

Mr. O'Connell, in opposing the bill, warned the House of the consequences of passing such an act, which would exasperate the Irish people, and be the sure means of effecting a separation between England and Ireland; for though the original horrors of the bill had been mitigated, it was sufficiently atrocious to rouse the indignation of his countrymen.

Lord Althorp replied, and contended that the Bill, as amended, was equally efficient as when introduced into the House, though some of its most obnoxious provisions had been modified. His Lordship deplored the necessity of such a measure, but trusted that it would be the means of restoring peace and tranquility to Ireland, and of suppressing the agitation which had so baneful an effect upon that country.

The House then divided upon Cobbett's amendment, when the numbers were—

For the amendment,	86
Against it	345
Majority for the third reading	259

The bill was read a third time and passed.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 29.—"By the Royalist, which has arrived at Falmouth, letters have been received from Oporto of the 11th inst. They contain many full particulars of the defeat of the Miguelite troops on the 4th, which was most decisive. They also mention that reports were in circulation of the death of General Santa Martha, and the recall of Count Lourenco, and add that it was expected that Sir John Campbell would be given the command of the army. Provisions were much more plentiful, and the state of the liberating party generally in a much more flourishing condition. Portuguese Regency Scrip has rather advanced in consequence, being quoted at 5 to 4½ discount.

From Lisbon there is nothing new. The fleet has not sailed, nor is there any likelihood of it, as there are no provisions on board, and, the crews are not completed. Don Carlos, of Spain, and the Princess of Beira, Miguel's sister, were hourly expected to arrive, nominally to pay a visit, but in reality exiled from Madrid.

TURKEY.

LONDON, March 28.—Letters have been received from Smyrna, dated the 21st ult. which confirm the accounts of the surrender of that place to Ibrahim Pacha. The Turkish Governor, Tahir Bey, had resigned his functions on the 19th, and a new governor had been appointed. Business at the Custom-house, and other public offices, was going on as usual, and affairs were all quiet. The Egyptian fleet was in the Gulf, having, taken possession of the Island of Scio, and appointed also there a new governor.

VIENNA, March 16.—The last post, of the 25th ult. from Constantinople, brought the following intelligence, which seems to clash with all the other accounts received: Ibrahim Pacha, on taking possession of Smyrna, made prisoner the Turkish Governor of the town, and seized all the the Turkish property on board the vessels in the port. It is difficult to reconcile this Proceeding with the pretended pacific dispositions of Mahomet Ali. If we compare dates, it clearly appears that Ibrahim Pacha must have been apprised of his father's will as early as the 14th of February; yet he ordained the last movements of his army after that period.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 29.—The Messager des Chambers speaks of an intended change of the Ministry, according to the following list: M. Dupin, Minister of Justice and President of the Council; the Duc de Choiseul, Foreign Affairs; Count Mole, the Interior and Public Works; Guilleminot, War; Humann, Finance; Etienne, Public Instruction; Duperre, Marine; Appert, Prefect of Police; Teste, Prefect of the Seine. This list is said to be calculated by the adherents of what is called the Third Party.

The accounts concerning the health of the Duchess de Berri are contradictory.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—An arrival at Baltimore brings intelligence to the 17th of March. Considerable excitement prevailed at that place on account of the incursions of the Indians of the South into the interior provinces, particularly San Louis and Cordova, where they had committed dreadful devastations. This circumstance had paralyzed the trade, and stopped the communication with the interior. Several of the provinces had united in an expedition against the invaders, and General Quiroga had accepted the command of it.

In order to prosecute the war more effectually, the government of Buenos Ayres had ordered a topographical sketch of the country to be made, which might serve as the basis of the campaign.

The Packet of the 9th contains a paragraph stating that Captain Paddock, of the American whale ship Catharine, who had killed three persons and wounded seven others at Valparaiso, was shot at that place on the 10th January last. On his way to the place of execution he exhibited unequivocal marks of insanity.

CAPE DE VERDS.—A letter from William G. Merrill, Esq. Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, to Wm. B. Reynolds, Esq. chairman of the Committee appointed in this city for the relief of the sufferers, under date of 4th of March, gives an account of the distribution of the provisions. Mr. Merrill observes, that before the arrival of those provisions, hundreds of persons perished, who might have been saved, if the Governor would have permitted the sale of *Orchilla*; but this being a monopoly of the crown, he was instructed not to allow this to be done on any terms. On the arrival of the Susan, twenty-five militia men and a small boat only, were furnished to Mr. Merrill to assist him in landing the cargo, while, at the same time, the government found the means of chartering a vessel to convey soldiers to Africa, and another to Lisbon with despatches. The number of deaths by famine during the last year is represented by Mr. Merrill at about 33,000; nearly two-fifths of the population.—*Bos. Trav.*

M. LAFITTE.—The accountants employed to liquidate the affairs of the house of Lafitte, have ascertained that the sums of money expended by him, either in pure acts of generosity or to assist individuals whose establishments would otherwise have been ruined, amount to no less than nineteen millions, two hundred and fifty thousand francs.

Letters from Rome announce that the Pope has appointed the Right Reverend Dr. Purcell (now President of the College of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Maryland) to the vacant Bishopric of Cincinnati, and the Rt. Rev. Frederick Resse (late Vicar Apostolic of the Diocese of Cincinnati) to the new See of Detroit, in the Michigan Territory.

Pozzo di Borgo disclaims, we observe, the title of Prince, having, he asserts, declined that honour, on its being offered him by the Emperor of Russia. [illegible] come, however, says, in reference to the diplomatic mystery in which this veteran intriguer has chosen to envelope himself, that the Count has an excellent claim to the title of the "Prince of Darkness."

LONDON BRIDGE.—The total cost of London bridge was £1,458,311 8s 11½d.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The Lausanne Gazette states that a mechanic at Placen, in Saxony, after four years' study and labour, has brought to perfection a self-moving machine which supersedes the use of horses, water, steam, and every other impelling power. Encouraged by the success of his prior experiments, he has constructed an engine of 30 horse power for the spinning mill of M. Bruckner at Milan. The mechanism is said to be comprised within a very few square feet, and the expense is so comparatively small, that a machine of from [illegible] to six horse power will not cost more than about £50.

Visitors to Bonaparte's tomb, at St. Helena, describe the recent planting of a set of young willows around it, cuttings from the parent [illegible] the present Governor, as the two or three old ones are fast going to decay. Longwood is now a farm house, and no part but the former billiard room is now habitable, the other apartments being converted into stables, granaries, &c. The now Longwood House (an excellent dwelling) has never been occupied, and apparently is fast falling to decay.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,	[illegible]
RYE do. do. do.	[illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel	[illegible]
RYE, do.	[illegible]
CORN, per bushel	[illegible]
CLOVER SEED, per bushel	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD do. do.	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	[illegible]
FLAXSEED, do.	[illegible]
OATS, from wagons, do.	[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbls.	[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.	[illegible]
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen	[illegible]
SALT, Ground, per bushel	[illegible]
do fine do.	[illegible]
LARD, per lb. Western	[illegible]
TALLOW, do.	[illegible]
FRESH BEEF	[illegible]
HAMS, Western, per lb.	[illegible]
BACON do. do.	[illegible]
BEESWAX	[illegible]
LINSEED OIL	[illegible]
FEATHERS do.	[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed	[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	[illegible]
LEATHER, SOLE	[illegible]
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	[illegible]
Yellow Pine	[illegible]
Oak, joice	[illegible]
Hemlock, do.	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post by Solomon Lowman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 41 South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7, 1833.

	Redeemable	Amt Pd	Offered	Asked	Remarks
Loans.					
U. States 5 per cts	1835	100	102	[illegible]	Interest paid quarterly
do do do	1833	100	100	[illegible]	1 Jan 1 Apl
	1834	100	101	[illegible]	1 July 1 Oct
	1837 & 1839	100	105	[illegible]	
	1840 & 1841	100	107	[illegible]	
Pennsylv'a 5 per cts	1846	100	109	[illegible]	
	1850	100	109½	[illegible]	
	1853 & 1854	100	111	[illegible]	
	1856 & 1858	100	113	[illegible]	
	1860	100	114	[illegible]	
Philadel'a 6 per cts	1840	100	110½	[illegible]	
	1846	100	114	[illegible]	
	1852 & 1853	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
Philadelp'a 5 per cts	1838 & 1839	100	105	[illegible]	
	1840 & 1843	100	107	[illegible]	
	1845 & 1846	100	109½	[illegible]	
	1848 & 1850	100	110½	[illegible]	
	1851 & 1852	100	111	[illegible]	
	1853 & 1854	100	111½	[illegible]	
	1855 & 1856	100	112	[illegible]	
	1857 & 1858	100	112½	[illegible]	
	1859 a 1860	100	113	[illegible]	
	1861 & 1862	100	113½	[illegible]	
	1863 1864	100	114	[illegible]	
Ohio 6 per cents	1850	100	113	[illegible]	Quarterly
do 5 do	1850	100	112	[illegible]	
Union Can. 6 per cents hf conv.	1836	100	99	[illegible]	Half yearly
all do	1836	100	99	[illegible]	1 Jan 1 July
do	1840	100	99	[illegible]	
Chesapeake & Del. Canal sixes	1837	100	100	[illegible]	
	1840	100	100	[illegible]	
Schl. Nav. 6s conv.	1840	100	255	[illegible]	Quarterly
do 5½s not conv	1837	100	104	[illegible]	1 Mar 1 June
do 5s do	1845	100	104	[illegible]	1 Sep 1 Dec
do 5s do	1850	100	106	[illegible]	
do 5s do	1855	100	106	[illegible]	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes	1834 a 1836	100	101	[illegible]	Quarterly
	1836 a 1840	100	105½	[illegible]	1 Jan 1 April
Do. fives		100	99	[illegible]	
Del. & Hud. Canal sixes	1836	100	120	[illegible]	Half yearly April & Oct
Masonic sixes		100	102	[illegible]	Half yearly
do fives		100	100	[illegible]	1 January
Franklin Institute fives		100	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 July
Banks.					
Bank of the United States		100	111¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of North America		400	454	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	550	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia bank		100	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mechanics		50	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bank		50	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics bank		35	56½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill bank		25	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard bank		50	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western bank		40	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of the N. Liberties		20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers & Mech's		35	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington bank		35	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Penn township		40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark bank		50	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moyamensing bank		25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Germantown		50	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers bank, Bucks co.		15	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miners bank of Pottsville		30	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
State bank at Camden		25	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton banking Co.		30	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bk Cincinnati		100	113	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Orleans Canal & bkg co		100	115½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Comp's.					
Pennsylvania		400	550	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America		10	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union		60	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine		60	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic		60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American		25	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Life		50	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia		50	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phœnix		50	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware		40	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States		25	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Fire		50	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Fire		100	138	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Fire		50	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
County Fire		50	52½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canals.					
Union Canal, Old stock		200	160	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. New stock		200	198	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		200	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill Navigation		100	128	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		50	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Philad. canal		5		[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Raritan canal		150	208	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson canal		100	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris Canal		100	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Delaware Falls		40		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lousv. & Portland canal		100	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rail Roads.					
Camden and Amboy		150	208	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle and Frenchtown		25	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Germ. & Norristown		50	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester		45	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware county		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville and Pottsville		30		[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties and Penn T.		15	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Trenton		20	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnpikes.					
Philad. and Lancaster		300	172	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ. and Perkiomen		100	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. Hill & Springhouse		100	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelten & Willowgrove		100	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankford and Bristol		100	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ridge		100		[illegible]	[illegible]
Manayunk and Flatrock		25	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridges.					
Schuylkill Permanent		10	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancaster and Schuylkill		60	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill Falls		100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill at Manayunk		25	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill at Flatrock		25		[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill at Norristown		10	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware bridge, Trenton		80	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do Easton		100	220	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.					
North American coal co.		25	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Citz. line steamboat		100		[illegible]	[illegible]
do Union line do		100	180	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balt. Citz. line do		50	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Peoples' line do		20	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesnut Street Theatre		600	540	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arch Street do		500	270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walnut Street do		275	260	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Arcade		100	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Exchange		80	30	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,

BY G. F. HANDEL. The public is respectfully informed that the Oratorio of the Messiah is now in preparation at the PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL SEMINARY, with the intention of bringing it out in a public performance early in May next. april 27—3t

To Cash Purchasers.

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer great inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptances. JOHN BUZBY. march 21—1stf No. 173 Market st. north side, above 4th

Ribbons.

C. M'KARAHER is constantly receiving new and fashionable goods in his line, in addition to his large assortment always on hand, which he offers, wholesale and retail, at his Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. Oiled silk, travelling and India baskets, &c.

Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use or shipping. Apply to John W. Downing, No. 43 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Race street, on the Schuylkill. march 9—6mo

ATKINSON'S DAY
EVENIN POST.
PHILA PHIA:
Saturday, 11, 1833.

JOHN M. BROW ues to be our Agent at Salem, N. J.

☞ All persons ioned against paying to C. C. KING, (a g travelling about the country,) any subscrip the Casket or Saturday Evening Post.

We have on ou among books, papers and periodicals, a fine lo een peas. These latter works come from the g of Mr. Hugh Hatch,—the same gentleman who ips we have tried to immortalise in another pa . The peas in question, are full, green, and suc ,—and when duly prepared, would satisfy the mo pricious taste. Mr. Hatch is a regular attendan our market, and his successful industry ought e properly rewarded by our citizens.

At no peri in the history of our country, has there en exhibit more apparent, and undoubtedly real, sperity, at the present time. Public and pri e affairs are in the most flourishing condition; and e fear may be entertained that they will not so con e. This, we believe, is owing, in a very considera degree, to the *press*—through which the capabili of commerce and the arts have been widely ex ed to the people; education has placed its votaries the road to preferment and fortune; and the history e wisest merchants, mechanics, and politicians, in United States, will conclusively show, that it was ently by a proper attention to, and use of, the means ch the *press* afforded them, that they rose to dis ion.

the present time, those means are multiplied; and blessings of their use must be increased in a cor nding ratio. Believing that the subscribers to paper have made equal advances with their fellow ntrymen, we cannot doubt, that many of them— e believe the majority to be worthy, prosperous ns—would have no reluctance to extend their ng, when it can be done at a little extra expense, cely worth mentioning among the outgoes of an atrious husbandman, artist, or professional man. such, we would mention, that there are issued by ublisher of this journal, both a daily and a tri kly paper—the former at eight, and the latter at dollars per annum. Improvements are being ef d, that will increase the claims to patronage, which these papers—the city and country *Philadelphia ette*—have maintained with undiminished force, period of nearly fifty years. Numerous friends on subscription list have, from time to time, recom ded us to issue the Post semi-weekly; they now an opportunity, by forwarding only $4* eceive a well-stored journal three times in each k—or a daily sheet for $8, which may be p d regularly every evening. We mention these , not only to satisfy the repeated requests that e been made of us, on this subject, but also to fur those desirous of extending their information, with ratifying and acceptable opportunity, fitted equally heir means or desires.

☞ After the 1st of July next, the price of the ntry paper will be $5 a year, excepting to those se names may be then on the books. To those old prices will be continued for one year at least.

espectable gentlemen who may wish boarding dur the summer, will find very comfortable accommo ons and select company, at No. 88 South Eighth t, where there are separate apartments for a few tional boarders. The situation is pleasant and lthy, and retired from the bustle of the business part e city.

x-Sheriff Parkins.—The friends of this unfor te gentleman, as we learn by New York papers Saturday, have applied to Chancellor Walworth for commission to institute an examination into the te of his mind. Drs. John Stearns and Cyrus Per , and Esquires David S. Jones and Charles Gra have been named as commissioners. The Com ial Advertiser believes that this application was a ssary one. It has been intimated that the Sheriff London to avoid such a commission—and the vy verdicts that have been given against him at ny and elsewhere, we have reason to fear, have n obtained against a gentleman laboring under a [illegible] of mind, or at least hallucination.

t is stated in Williams' Annual Register, for 1833, published, that there are, in New York state 259 wspapers, 1585 post offices, 50 paper mills, 208 oollen and 112 cotton factories, and 104 incorporat villages. The state has completed 535 miles of ca navigation, at an aggregate cost of $11,418,304; balance on the canal debt is $4,965,385. The mmon schools, at public expense, are 9,600 in num , educating 494,959 scholars: in 112 towns the rage is over 1,000 pupils each—the expense of these ools is $1,126,482, of which the state pays $1,000,000 nually, the residue being defrayed by private and al funds.

There are in the state 502 presbyterian clergymen, baptist, 401 methodist, 163 episcopalian, 166 re med Dutch, 29 associated reformed Scotch, 14 Lu ran, and 18 atheist—making a total of 1741. In 30 there were 1248 lawyers—in 1833, 1958; of phy ians and surgeons there are now 2580.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a new , respecting the inspection of flour. It provides t every barrel of flour brought into the state, either r sale or exportation, shall contain 196 lbs. nett, un r a penalty of twelve cents a pound, for every barrel ficient three pounds or less, and twenty-five cents r every pound deficient over that number. Every rrel is to be branded with the correct tare and nett ight, under a penalty of fifty cents the barrel; every rrel falsely marked to pay a penalty of one dollar. e state inspectors having power, on suspicion of se branding, to unpack any weight, at the expense the owner, if found falsely branded, in addition to penalty. A fine of four dollars is imposed upon ery barrel of flour exported, without being properly spected and branded, by the state inspectors, and all our found in the state in contravention of the new w, may be seized, and made liable to the penalties d costs. This law is said to have occasioned great ssatisfaction in the west.

We write this paragraph with a new kind of steel n, presented by Mr. T. Homer, 32 south Fourth reet, who informs us that he has just received a fresh pply and great varieties of the article, from England. makes a fair business-like mark; and can be safely commended. In the present march of improvement, ns may, by miracle, be brought to write of them lves, without a hand to guide them.

While workmen were engaged, a few days since, in sing the frame of a house in Douglass, Mass., it was ruck, when nearly completed, by a sudden gust of ind and instantly thrown down. There were 26 on the me at the time, 3 of whom saved themselves from jury by jumping to the ground. All the rest were rown down among the timber, and were more or s injured; some of them so badly that they are not pected to recover.

Mr. J. S. Skinner, editor of the American Farmer, s received from Commodore Porter, Charge d'Af res at Constantinople, a communication accompanied ith the skin of an Angora Goat, from whose silken ir, Cashmere shawls are manufactured. Com. Por r strongly recommends the introduction of the An ra Goat into this country, and says:—The value of Cashmere shawl here (Constantinople) is from three four, and some five hundred dollars. The best of e French imitations may be purchased for thirty llars. The cost of the introduction of this animal o the United States, would not be much for two or ree public spirited men of fortune to undertake; it ould be nothing compared to the expense they were in introducing the rotten, mangy, short-lived Meri . The Goat is a hardy animal, long-lived, and sub cted to none of the diseases of the sheep.

One of the Justices of the Peace, in Boston, has nished for publication a statement, showing that number of cases in the Police Court of that city, ring 1832, exceeded by nearly twenty per cent. the mber in 1831; and that the increase during the pre t year, is twenty-five per cent. upon the number of es in the same court in 1832. This shows an in se of crime, in that city, of more than forty per t. in less than two years.

The Report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made to the contributors, on the 1st instant, presents the affairs of that noble charity, in a very flattering aspect. During the past year only one pupil has died in the Institution, making the third death, in a period of twelve years. Generally the children enjoy good health; are contented, and attentive to their studies and labours. Many of the pupils spend their hours of relaxation in mechanical pursuits, two of which—weaving and shoemaking—are pursued in the Institution.

Among the instructors some changes have been made, and in filling vacancies, occasioned by resignation, the directors have had some difficulty in procuring those properly qualified. The office of teacher in an institution of this kind, is excessively fatiguing and onerous—"What they accomplish is done in the way of slow, gradual, patient and laborious effort;"—and hence the inducements to continue in the employment are not strong. The directors, to obviate future difficulty on this head, are now preparing additional teachers, who will be ready, in a reasonable time, to assist the present instructors, and to supply any vacancy that may occur.

It is mentioned, that since the last annual report, advantage to the pupils has been found to result from weekly evening lectures and experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Geographical and scientific discoveries, natural phenomena, and general news, are also communicated; and the attention and deep interest excited among the mutes, by exhibitions of this sort, are a sure guarantee of a good result. The directors speak of the want of a suitable apparatus to continue these experiments, which it is hoped they may soon obtain.

The number of pupils now in the Institution is seventy-two, exactly one-half being of each sex. Forty are from the several counties in this state, nineteen from Maryland, seven from New Jersey, four from Virginia, and two from South Carolina. There are six deaf and dumb persons now employed in different capacities in the Institution—one as a teacher—making the whole number of mutes seventy-eight. Seventeen were admitted during the last year, and twenty-one dismissed.

The directors mention, as a very important feature in the system of instruction now applied to the Deaf and Dumb, that in all the institutions of this kind, in the United States, the same course of tuition is pursued. This will give these unfortunate individuals a language peculiarly their own, and greatly facilitate the means of intercourse.

The state legislature having, at its recent session, renewed the former grant, the Institution is enabled to receive from Pennsylvania, to support and educate, for the term of five years, fifty pupils. The board of directors call attention to the fact that there are now several vacancies, which they will be happy to fill.

The *Porcelain Manufactory* at the corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Chesnut street, now owned and carried on by Judge Hemphill, is an object of curiosity, and should be one of pride, to our citizens. The ware that is manufactured at this establishment, is spoken of in the highest terms, by the numerous families who have had it in use. As it is the only manufactory of this sort of article, in the country, it deserves, more particularly, the good will and support of patriotic persons. A correspondent of Poulson's Advertiser, says, that he can speak of the good qualities and durability of the ware, from actual trial of five years, having, at that time, purchased a tea set, with other pieces, from this manufactory, which have been in constant use ever since, and although they have received many *hard knocks*, yet not a piece has been broken, and they are as handsome now as when they were first purchased.

The testimony of an ancient and sober householder, ought to have weight with every one whom his encomia may concern.

Slander.—An action for Slander, in the Circuit Court at Sunbury, brought by Peter Ruth and wife against Peter Kurtz, was disposed of last week, Judge Kennedy presiding. The defendant was a boarder in plaintiff's house, two years ago, and in consequence of some misunderstanding between the parties, used improper language, calculated to injure the reputation of plaintiff's wife, whose character previous thereto had been without reproach. The evidence was clear and decisive; and no rebutting testimony was offered by defendant. The jury, after an able charge from the judge, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $2,000, and costs of suit.

The Fair in Boston, for the benefit of the Blind to which we made allusion the other day, exceeded all expectation, at the commencement. The ladies converted Faneuil Hall,—the Cradle of Liberty,—into a most magnificent toy-shop. According to the Courier, the doors were thrown open, at twelve o'clock, M. on the last day of April, for the purpose of exhibiting the articles previous to the sale, which commenced on the 1st inst.; and so great was the rush of ladies and gentlemen, that over seven hundred dollars were taken for tickets of admission only, before evening. Every thing was arranged with much taste and effect; and the crowd was so great, that a fair view of the articles on the tables could not be had.

A pedestrian of New York—Mr. W. J. Haskett—proposes to walk 2000 miles in 70 days, living on bread and water, and carrying a knapsack weighing 12 pounds. Bets to a large amount have been made on the result of this undertaking. Mr. Haskett, it is said, will commence this feat, with a view of ascertaining the effect of exertion upon the system under such diet, and upon this point he intends lecturing, occasionally, while on his journey. He will start from New York on the 12th inst. proceeding to the principal cities in the New England states; he will afterwards visit Philadelphia, and finally return to New Haven.

We beg to call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of the city, to the elegant Establishment of the Messrs. Isaacs, in Chesnut street above 7th, which has been opened for the sale of Perfumery and all its accompanying &c.s. an establishment of this kind has long been required in the city; a lady or gentleman can now procure all the necessaries for their toilet, without being obliged to walk from store to store, and then get only an inferior article. We understand that arrangements have been entered into with some of the first houses in London and Paris, for a supply of all the fashionable articles on their first appearance. No expense has been spared to render the store worthy the patronage of the haut ton, and it is by far the most complete establishment of its kind in this country.

Manayunk Association of the Friends of Ireland

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst., a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Ireland, was held in the Academy at Manayunk, to which was read the articles of the Constitution designed for the "Manayunk Association of the Friends of Ireland," which were unanimously adopted: An annual subscription of one dollar, constitutes a member; and the money thus arising, is to be appropriated to the defence of *Irish liberty*. Several eloquent and soul-stirring speeches were delivered, which were frequently interrupted by rapturous shouts of applause; and a strong preamble and resolutions were adopted—among them the following:

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the ministers of his Britannic Majesty have not only violated their pledges given on their elevation to office, but have also attacked the rights of man; that therefore, their duty to God, their country and the world, demands their resignation of office, and retirement from public office."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 3.—Received from		Geo. G. Brush, Esq.	2 00
C. D. Goodrich,	$5 00	Wm. Rolles, Esq.	2 50
John N. Stedford,	2 00	A. C. Dewcese, Esq.	5 00
Geo. Collins,	3 00	W. J. Clayton, Esq.	2 00
James H. Parker,	2 00	C. J. Burnett, Esq. (2 letters,)	4 00
C. T. Amsden,	10 00		
J. C. Larrimore, Esq.	22 00	J. F. Trowbridge, Esq.	1 00
Jno. L. Moore, Esq.	2 00	Chas. T. Grubb,	3 00
Cyrus Gale, Esq.	5 00	A. F. Darr, Esq.	3 00
A. C. Hand, Esq.	2 00	Elisha Scall, Esq.	2 00
Chas. T. Seale, Esq.	6 00	Mat Sims, Esq.	5 00
H. B. M'Kay, Esq.	5 00	*May 7.*	
Alex. Miller, Esq.	5 00	Geo. H. Roberts,	18 00
Samuel Smoker, Esq.	5 00	Thos. Whitney, Esq.	1 00
May 4.		Geo. W. Hill, Esq.	2 00
Joseph S. Aman,	2 00	Joshua Rucker, Esq.	5 00
John Van Fleet,	2 00	C. C. Mecker,	6 00
John Pettegrew,	2 00	*May 8.*	
John Blakey, Esq.	4 00	J. J. Albright, O. F.	5 00
Lewis Bosnot, Esq.	2 00	P. V. D. Schenck, R.	4 00
Jno. Darley, Esq.	2 00	Sam. C. Kelsey, L. R.	2 00
J. C. Wharton, Esq.	2 25	John Mitchell, L.	5 00
Isaac Thomas, Esq.	1 00	H. Graves, Esq. B.	1 00
Not free—post. charged on silver.		Rivinus Camp, esq. S.	3 00
		Sam. Miller, Esq. F.	2 00
May 6.		C. S. Young, St. J.	60 00
E. M. Carrington,	3 00	*May 9.*	
J. C.—P. M. Trout Run, Pa.	5 00	Eina Sampson, Ca.	2 00
		Jas. T. Norton, Gor.	5 00
J. M. Giddings,	5 00	T. O. H. Croswell,	2 00
J. M. Fleming,	5 00	Jno. M. Brown, S.	10 00
Samuel Sprekler,	5 00	S. C. Meredith, Troy,	3 00
Nathan Sager, Esq.	1 00	W. M'Connell, Esq.	5 00
James F. Bell,	5 00	J. Stanton, Esq. S.	2 00
C. W. Clarke,	2 50	C. Morrill, Esq. St. J.	2 00
Seth Hutchinson,	2 00	W. A. Wardlow, Esq.	2 00
Robt. Jones, Esq.	5 00	J. Arrowsmith, Esq.	2 00
H. Alexander, Esq.	26 75	Z. Conkey, Esq. B.	2 00

The *Panorama of Mexico*, now being exhibited at the Washington Hall, in South Third street, is one of the most interesting spectacles ever witnessed in Philadelphia. The whole city and plain of Mexico appear to be spread out before the spectator; while the expanse of water and distant mountains beyond, appear reality—so efficient is the illusion of the painter's art. We can cordially recommend to every one, who desires high and quiet enjoyment, to visit this splendid panorama.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. *Childs & Inman* have just published a large and handsome lithographic sheet, representing the Harbor of the Delaware Breakwater from the Atlantic Ocean, together with a Diagram, copied from the original survey. The whole plate is admirably executed, and should be in the possession of every citizen who takes an interest in the great work which it will commemorate.

We have received from Lilly, Wait & Co. publishers, of Boston, the first number of a new periodical just attempted in that city, under the title of the *Peoples' Magazine*. It contains eight large octavo pages, and will be published weekly, at one dollar per annum.—The specimen number is embellished with a number of beautiful wood engravings; the reading matter is diversified and interesting.

We have received the first number of a new paper—a large imperial sheet—the publication of which has just commenced in Columbus, (Ohio,) by John Gilbert & Co. It is entitled the Western Hemisphere. The appearance of the Hemisphere is altogether creditable to the mechanical taste of the publishers; and the editorial matter is written with gracefulness and spirit. The proprietors have our best desires for their success.

The first number of *Greenbank's Periodical Library*, which we have just received, commences the "Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi," with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education. If the succeeding numbers of the Library equal the one now before us, the work will be well worthy of public support.

"*The Journal of a Nobleman*," being a narrative of his residence at Vienna, during the Congress, is the title of a work which those enterprising publishers, Messrs. Key & Biddle, of this city, have just published from the last London edition. The volume is a beautiful one; and the matter of it, judging from more than a cursory perusal, is well worthy of recommendation, as offering a fair insight into the doings and follies of the great, in one of the celebrated capitals of Europe. The following picture of the chief promenade of Vienna, which we find it convenient to extract, affords a good specimen of the descriptive portions of the "Journal." The incidents, many of them, possess extraordinary interest.

"Numbers of court carriages, vehicles of every description, horsemen and pedestrians, diffused animation over one of the most charming spots of which any city can boast. No park or public promenade in Europe presents such a combination of attractions as the Prater. The numerous coffee-houses, to which the numerous inhabitants of Vienna resort for recreation after the labors of the day, and the various amusements, suited to the taste of every age, present the aspect of a perpetual fair, held beneath the shade of beautiful plantations of trees. The luxury of all the different states adjacent to Austria seems collected in the wide alley of chestnut trees, which is continually crowded with splendid equipages, and equestrians mounted on horses of every breed, displaying their horsemanship with true Hungarian skill. In a modest looking phaeton the sovereign of these vast dominions drives his young and charming consort with as little ostentation as a humble tradesman; whilst a hired cabriolet unceremoniously whisks past him, and is in its turn outstripped by a Bohemian magnat, or a Polish palatin driving four-in-hand. The variety of objects, the bustle and gaiety which, though increased by the crowd of foreigners, was still tempered by German gravity, presented altogether an interesting and curious picture. It was a scene in Teniers, in a landscape of Ruysdall, and beneath a sky of Claude. At the extremity of the alley the majestic waves of the Danube heighten the magical effect of the picture; and when on a fine spring evening the fumes of Turkish coffee penetrate through the trees of the Lust Haus, every sense is gratified, and one cannot help reflecting, that while every thing cloys and wearies in the circle of artificial enjoyments, nature alone presents charms ever fresh and imperishable.

Epitome of the Times.

It is understood that the Committee of Arrangement for the Benefit of Mr. Cooper, have fixed upon $1 as the price of a ticket for the boxes and pit of the theatre.

Mrs. Drake—'the western Siddons'—has commenced an engagement at the Walnut street House. This lady enjoys a high reputation in the Theatres of the West.

The proprietors of the Citizens' Union Line for Baltimore, have reduced the fare through, to two dollars.

Preparations are making in several of our principal cities and towns, for the reception of President Jackson, during his summer tour.

The law, providing against dogs and hogs running at large in the city went into force, on Monday last, on which day fifty-four fine porkers were taken and sold, and during the five past days twenty-seven dogs have been taken, and killed.

At an election held on Monday for three constables, in the District of Southwark, Adam Much, John H. Keyser, and Joseph S. Dougherty, received the highest number of votes, and were duly elected. Mr. Much's majority over the opposing candidate was more than two hundred votes.

Mummies.—The editor of the United States Gazette thus notices an exhibition of Mummies in the Masonic Hall: "These old folks who flourished perhaps when Moses and Aaron were little boys, deserve some public attention."

Pro-di-gious!—The Boston Statesman says,—"During the week ending the 19th inst. 113 boats, carrying 5595 tons each, [!!] were despatched from Mauch Chunk, for Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., Mr. B. Rice went out with a friend to shoot partridges, in the neighborhood of Orleans, N. Y. He was walking a little in advance of his friend, who carried a loaded rifle, when it was accidentally discharged, and Mr. R. shot through the body. He died in an hour after.

The Serpent has been seen again upon our coast—by Captain Knight of the brig Speed, at Portland from Matanzas. Captain K. is confident he saw one hundred feet of the monster.

Agreeably to the general wish of the mercantile body of New York, the proposed new Custom House for that city, is to be erected on the site of the old one, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. Thus, the Gazette has understood "from the best authority," and a better or more convenient decision could not be made.

It is believed that Com. Jesse D. Elliot will be transferred to the command of the naval station, as successor to Com. Bainbridge. Com. Bainbridge was alive at the last advices from Philadelphia, but in the last stage of the dropsy.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Legislature of Connecticut, on Tuesday last, elected the Hon. H. W. Edwards, Governor, and the Hon. E. Stoddard, Lieutenant Governor.—Charles Hawley, Esq. was elected President of the Senate—and Samuel Ingham, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We understand the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of Elizabeth Town, has accepted the invitation from the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, to become their pastor, and that he is expected soon to enter on the duties of this new relation.

At the Supreme Court, now sitting in Northampton, Mass. in the case of Burr vs. Bryant, for taking unlawful interest, the plaintiff recovered of the defendant five hundred and thirty-two dollars, or three times the amount of interest.

The Committee selected to examine the "Yankee Comedies," written for the premium of $400, offered by "Little Hill," of the Theatre, have awarded the prize to one entitled "The Foundling of the Sea," as best fitted for the stage.

The title of the law recently passed by the legislature of New York, to increase the salary of the bank commissioners, is, "an act relative to state prisons."

Mr. J. R. Scott is playing with great success in Albany. He is pronounced inferior to no American actor save Forrest.

Chief Justice Marshall enjoys excellent health. He will yet live, we trust, many years to expound the Constitution.

Under date of 3d ult. the President has directed that, from the 4th of July next, the uniform worn by the marines shall be grass green, buff facings, and gold trimmings, for full dress, and green frock coats, perfectly plain, for undress.

One hundred and forty passengers arrived at New York, a day or two since, in the ship St. George, from Liverpool.

The forests in the neighborhood of Pottsville have been on fire, and about one hundred and fifty yards of the Mill Creek rail-road was destroyed.

The National Intelligencer of Friday observes: "It is not true that Commodore Rodgers has been arraigned before a Court, or had any charge preferred against him whatever. There is no foundation for the story."

What's in a name? George Washington was a candidate for the General Assembly in Virginia, last week, and was beaten by an overwhelming majority.

A few days ago we took occasion to notice the growing prosperity and trade of Pottsville, and now feel additional pleasure in learning, by an extract of a letter from that place, that Schuylkill Haven is at present an unsurpassed scene of activity and industry, from the number of landings there.

The barber of Seville has been brought out by the Italian Opera Company in New York, and its first representation drew a full house. It is thought that the piece will continue to attract.

A fatal accident occurred in Nashville, on the 21st ult. A Mr. Youngblood, handling a pistol, which was loaded, discharged its contents into the body of a negro man, named Jim, who almost instantly expired.

A wagoner, named Cyrus Steel, lost his life in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. on the 29th ult, by falling under the wheels of his wagon. The horses had taken fright, and Steel was thrown down, in an attempt to arrest their progress.

The four mile heat over the Fairfield Course, on the 2d inst. for the Jockey Club purse of $600, was won by the horse Goliah. There were four smartly contested heats—the first was gained by Tychicus, the second by Garrison's Z. A. and the two last by Goliah. Seven horses were started.

The superintendant of the Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Howard Trask, a lunatic who recently escaped from that institution.

At Harrisburg, Pa. 16th inst. a man by the name of John Bolton recovered $1200 of Colder & Wilson, Stage proprietors, in an action for damages, in consequence of the Plaintiff's wagon having been run down by one of the Defendant's stages, and his thigh broken.

The Selectmen of Salem have established an evening patrol of Constables to preserve order, and protect females and others from the rudeness and insolence of the gangs of young men and boys who have heretofore been in the habit of congregating in the principal streets.

Mobile, April 1.—*Extraordinary Freshet.*—A letter from Cahaba, under date of 28th March says: "Cahaba is literally under water. Our Court House (formerly the State House) has fallen down, and crushed nearly all the records, books, and papers of the county, under water."

There were received at New Orleans, the week ending the 13th ult. 14,146 bales and cleared in the same time, 8,516 bales Cotton, making an addition to the stock of 2,630, leaving on hand 68,869 bales. Quotations 9 a 13 cents.

Profitable Customer.—One of our subscribers yesterday morning before he had a chance to open his paper, was visited by a lad, who informed him in a manner that seemed as though he did not anticipate a refusal, that he had come to borrow his Daily Gazette, and—get a five dollar bill changed.—*N. Bedford Gaz.*

We learn from the Cincinnati Herald, that the steam boat Guyandotte, while ascending the Ohio river, on the evening of the 29th ult. near Cincinnati, struck a snag, and sunk almost immediately. No lives were lost. This steam boat was the United States mail packet between Cincinnati and Guyandotte.

The editor of the York County (Pa.) Farmer, who has a *mouse trap* over his matrimonial department, reports "four new cases"—of wilful and deliberate marriage!

Bad News from Matanzas.—Letters as late as the 13th, inform us that the Cholera was making awful ravages there. Deaths stated at 150 per day, which makes the mortality greater than it was at Havana, at the most sickly period. The population of Matanzas is less than 10,000.

On the 4th ult. three boys in Bolton (Mass.) dug out and killed 71 black snakes, measuring in all 353 feet in length, which is an average of about five feet each.

A rail-road car on descending State street, Albany, a few days since, acquired such velocity, that the driver could not stop the horses, and they entered the rail-road house in full gallop. The wheel horse was instantly killed.

The authorities of Nashville (Tenn.) have undertaken to ferret out and punish the gentlemen *blacklegs* who take refuge in that city. A recent *descent* upon them resulted in the capture of several, whose appearance indicated better business than gambling.

We learn from the Franklin (La.) Republican, that the negro woman accused of murdering Mr. Walford's child, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

Ten or twelve cases of goods, consisting of coverlets, linen table covers, &c. to the amount of $1000 or $1500, were seized at Portland, on the 2d instant, by Captain Hunter, of the Revenue Cutter Morris, on suspicion of their having been smuggled.

Minister to England.—The National Gazette of Saturday says, it is certain that Mr. Stevenson of Virginia has been nominated Minister at the Court of London.

A letter has been received at Mobile, from Mexico, which states that a bill was pending before the Congress of Mexico, going to confiscate to the state, the property held by the church, and doing away with all established religion. The mere proposition of such a bill, is a wonderful step in a country so remarkably priest-ridden as that.

The trial of James Evarts, in the Circuit Court of New Haven, for manslaughter, the killing of a man named Grant, on board the ship Aeronaut, on the high seas, was closed on the 27th ult. Evarts was convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment, and a nominal fine of fifty dollars.

An individual named Shadrach Husted, of Sandusky, Ohio, a few days since, at dinner, attempted to swallow a large piece of beef, which stuck fast in his throat. He immediately took a stick, and directed one of his sons to push the obstruction down. The son did so, but the operation caused his father's death.

A Harrisburg paper mentions that on the 30th ult. the thermometer in that town stood at 84 degrees. The same day the water in the Susquehanna was so low as to be forded by a drove of cattle, an occurrence never before known so early in the season. Wheat, rye and grass are suffering by the drought.

James Reed recovered, before the Supreme Court at Greenfield, last week, $980 damages and $150 costs, of the town of Northfield, for an injury sustained by the bad state of the roads in that town. This is a salutary admonition to other towns to take heed to their ways.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned on the 1st ult. The following new banks have been incorporated:—Citizens' Bank, with a capital of 12,000,000 dollars; Traders' and Mechanics' Bank, with a capital of $3,000,000; Commercial Bank, with a capital of $3,000,000.

We have been informed, says the Louisville Herald of Monday, that, on Saturday last, twenty-five shares of stock in the Bank of Louisville, were sold, at an advance of 25 per cent. on the amount paid in, which is $10 per share. This information is derived from the agent who transacted the business.

The editor of the New England Galaxy was assaulted at Chelsea, on Sunday last, by one of the gamblers, whom he recently exposed in his paper.

It is our duty to state (says the Augusta Courier) that the bills of the Bank of Darien are refused to be taken here by the banks, brokers, or individuals, or if taken at all, are taken at a very large discount.

How?—A Coffin-Maker advertises that he will furnish coffins very cheap, "especially to the poor, whose interest it will be to call on him!"

The last received number of the New Orleans Advertiser, contained thirty steam boat advertisements.

Mr. Wm. Brummell at New York, has appropriated machinery to the manufacture of Confectionary, and sells at half the prices which were formerly obtained, and the articles are of the best quality.

Andrew Stevenson, late speaker of the House of Representatives, is elected in the Richmond district in Virginia, by a majority of 500. This is one of the greatest blows which nullification has ever received in Virginia.

The New Bedford Gazette says, that all the distilleries in Bristol, three in number, have been abandoned, the buildings converted to other uses, and the apparatus disposed of for other purposes.

The editor of the Boston Courier thus compliments a master of a steam-boat:—He was the most uncomfortable companion, and the most uncivil, surly fellow that ever had the control of a steam-boat, or any other vehicle for the conveyance of travellers.

Another Mammoth Cargo.—The ship Tiger, Capt. Curtis, which sailed from this port for Havre on Saturday last, says the Mobile Register and Patriot, had a cargo of 1,927 bales of cotton, weighing 838,352 pounds. The ship measures only 398 tons.

The Pottsville Journal mentions, that some masons, carpenters, and laborers are wanted in that vicinity.

The Berks Journal states, that the woods on the mountains, in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, are on fire to a dangerous and alarming extent. Several iron-masters have lost their corded wood, and some dwelling houses have been destroyed. A portion of the Mill Creek Rail Road, in the vicinity of Pottsville, has been seriously injured by the fire.

The Boston Post of Wednesday says, that fifteen hundred dollars were received as admittance money to the *ladies' fair*, on Tuesday, and that the receipts on Wednesday would probably not be less than ten thousand.

The religious people in Haverhill, are very sociable—so much so that there are six societies which worship in three houses—They are Universalists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Congregationalists.

A new emission of counterfeit Fives on the Bank of New York, are in circulation. They are said to be a fair imitation, well executed and likely to deceive. Letter B. dated Feb. 1, 1832.

Hugh Johnson, of Sullivan county, Indiana, was shot with a rifle, some days since, by a Robert White. Between the parties there had been some difference in settling an account. The act of murder was deliberate.

The most fashionable colours for ladies' dresses this season in London, are—rose color, azure blue, lilac of Senegal, vert de eur, vert colibri, maintenon, maize, lemon color, and several shades of dust color.

We understand that the Savings Bank of this city have purchased from S. & M. Allen $600,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cents of 1815—at a premium of 16 per cent.—This stock was taken two or three weeks since by S. & M. Allen at 13½ per cent premium.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Liston, the comedian, has refused to act at the Haymarket Theatre this season, although offered fifty pounds a night.

The water is to be drawn from the Pennsylvania Canal on the 22d of June, for the purpose of repairs, and business will be suspended along the line until the 13th of July.

According to a statement in the Boston Centinel crime has increased twenty-five per cent. In that city since 1832.

A vigorous effort is about to be made by some of the citizens of Boston, to raise a sufficient sum to complete the Bunker Hill Monument.

It is intended to prepare a cemetery in the neighborhood of New York, similar to that of Mount Auburn. The walls are to encircle from thirty to forty acres.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

We were shown, some time since, a survey and profile of a proposed railroad between this city and Baltimore, by the way of Oxford, in Chester county. It will be perceived, on reference to the daily papers, that the books for the subscription of the stock, in the Pennsylvania section of this national concern, as it truly is, will be opened in this city and in Chester county, upon the 22d of this month. Some description of the route of this road may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Post—to a portion of whom, at least, this is now a matter of engrossing importance.

The Oxford Railroad leaves the limestone formation and the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Great Valley in Chester county, at a distance of 45½ miles from Broad and Vine streets, and continuing a south-westerly course in a line towards Port Deposit and Baltimore, is carried along the summit of an unbroken and level ridge, dividing the waters which flow into the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers,—hence the reason for the singular fact that, in the whole distance, there will not be required a single bridge or culvert (not a single stream crossing the ridge) and very little embankment. The line from Baltimore to Port Deposit has been commenced, and the directors only wait for the undertaking of the Oxford Railroad, to prosecute the work with the known energy and perseverance of Baltimoreans.

The sources of revenue are various—but the most prominent are the transportation of passengers and the mail, at all seasons of the year. The trade between the two cities—a vast amount of local trade in lime, limestone, and agricultural products—and the carriage of materials and products to and from, no less than 120 cotton manufactories, forges, merchant and saw mills being in the vicinity of the line.

We understand the survey is being lithographed, copies of which, when completed, will be placed in the Merchants' Coffee House, and in other conspicuous places in the city. The Report of the Engineer, J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., a gentleman of experience upon railroads, will also be published in the daily papers, in a short time.

We wish the projectors of this railroad, success in their praiseworthy undertaking.

ALMANACK.

1833. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
11 Saturday,	4 57	7 3	6 59	
12 Sunday,	4 56	7 4	8 10	D. H. M.
13 Monday,	4 55	7 5	9 29	
14 Tuesday,	4 54	7 6	10 38	
15 Wednesday,	4 53	7 7	11 34	Full 3 7 45
16 Thursday,	4 52	7 8		Last 11 1 46
17 Friday,	4 51	7 9	0 37	New 19 8 38
18 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	1 15	First 26 5 39

Harmony Fire Company.—A Stated meeting of the company will be held in their Hall, on Monday evening the 13th inst. at 8 o'clock. C. EGINTON, Sec'ry.

Perseverance Hose Company.—A Stated meeting of the company will be held on Monday evening, 13th inst. at the Hall of the Fire Association, at 8 o'clock. WM. RORER, Sec'ry.

Notice.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington, and Spring Garden Saving Fund, will be opened to receive deposits on Monday, 20th, and Thursday, 24th May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and continue open until 7 P. M. at their office, No. 364 North 3d street, above Green, and will continue to open on same days of the week hereafter.

An adjourned meeting of the managers will be held on Thursday, 16th inst. at their office, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. J. TOWNSEND, Sec. & Treas'r.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, 1st inst. by the Rev. J. Harpel, of Francisville, Mr. Thomas Meley, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, both of Lower Merion, Montgomery co., Pa.

On Sunday, 5th inst. by the Rev. Peter Wolle, Mr. Jacob Ristine, to Miss Margaret Rohrer, all of this city.

On the 2d inst. at Friends' Meeting, at Brownsville, Pa. Joseph A. Dugdale, of New Garden, Ohio, to Ruth Townsend, daughter of Jesse Townsend of the former place.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thos. Porter, Mr. William Cheeks, to Miss Mary Ann Justice, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. George R. Anderson, to Miss Mary S. Alexander.

On Saturday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. Washington Paul, of this city, to Miss Barbara Ann Hill, of Southwark.

On Thursday morning, 2d inst. by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Mr. Griffin A. Stedman, of Hartford, (Conn.) to Miss Mary A. H. daughter of Robert Shields, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Joseph Pancoast, to Miss Emily Fizel, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening 30th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Wm. Cowgill, to Miss Hannah M. Pleasonton, both of Kent county, Del.

In New York, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Capt. M. A. Patrick, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Mary A. Dwight, daughter of Theodore Dwight, of that city.

At Meadville, Pa. by the Rev. Bennet Glover, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, J. Stuart Riddle, Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa. to Miss Mary M. Bemus, eldest daughter of D. Bemus, M. D.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Charles Craugh, Mr. John Snyder, to Miss Sarah Dewees, all of Spring Garden.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Francis Humphreys, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Sitler, of Baltimore.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. H. Bibighouse, Mr. Jacob Schaeffer, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of J. C. Beuler, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday, 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, James W. Shackburgh, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Caroline Henderson Page, of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Wm. Louderback, to Miss Mary Cook.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jos. Rusling, Mr. Samuel Peak, to Miss Eliza Beasley.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Jos. Rusling, Mr. Ambrose Brodaway, to Miss Ann Watson, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. A. H. Dashiel, Mr. Isaac Barber, to Miss Elizabeth Reeves, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. Rusling, Mr. Leonard Soby, to Miss Helena Knows, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Henry B. Williamson, to Miss Eliza Johnson, both of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, John Hall, to Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of the late Michael Keppele, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. T. Brantley, Mr. J. T. Ricketts, of Va. to Miss Susan I., daughter of Thos. Wattson, Esq. of this city.

At Newark, N. J. on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton, Orange W. King, Esq. to Miss Amelia, daughter of the late Moses Hayes.

On Thursday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Peter Keyser, Mr. Wm. L. Smith, to Miss Sarah S. Lynd, daughter of Rev. James Lynd, all of Philadelphia co.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. McAuley, James McNaughton, M. D. of Albany, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Archibald McIntyre, Esq. of the city of New York.

On Monday, 29th ult. by Alderman Geyer, Mr. Richard R. Booth, to Hannah Eliza Harrison, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kealy, Mr. Ennes McAlester, to Miss Margaret Callaghan.

On the evening of the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kealy, Mr. John Begley, to Miss Mary Ward.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. G. Boyd, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of the Island of New Providence, to Miss Josephine Spicer, of this city.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Rev. Lucius M. Purdy, Tutor in Washington College, Hartford, Conn. and editor of the Episcopal Watchman, to Miss Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Ward, of Brentwood, N. H.

In Gorham, Me. Wm. Harmond, a revolutionary soldier, aged 70, to Miss Mehitable Brackett, 47.

In Kirby, Eng. after an incessant courtship of 38 years, 4 months and 2 days, Mr. Ralph Gawith, aged 69, to Miss Ann Jackson, aged 56.

Long and short division.—"Married in Moore county, North Carolina, on the 7th ult. by Malcolm Blue, Esq. Daniel D. Patterson Esq. measuring 4 feet 10 inches in height, to Miss Mary McFarland, measuring 6 feet 4 inches; both of Richmond county." The sentimental of the song, reversed will come in here in excellent *time*:

"She looked just like a mile in length,
And he like a mile stone."

DEATHS.

On Sabbath afternoon, 5th inst. Mrs. Sarah Walker, in the 77th year of her age.

Of apoplexy, on the morning of the 3d inst. at the house of a friend in 13th street, Mr. Jacob Warner, late of New York. The body was taken to the U. S. Hotel, from which it was taken by his friends, and buried in the neighborhood of his birth place.

On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Lewis P. Franks, in the 52d year of his age.

On Friday, 3d inst. Mr. Charles Jenney.

On the 27th ult. after a short and severe illness, Ann W. Bird, consort of James Bird, aged 42 years.

On Sunday evening, Washington Franklin, of pulmonary disease, aged 4 months—infant son of Jacob Hipple, merchant.

On the 12th ult. at Mount Pleasant, Tenn. Runyon H. Vail, son of Daniel H. Vail, merchant of this city.

On Monday afternoon, Emma, wife of Henry Steinhauer, Esq. in the 35th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, May 1st, William Henry Franklin, in the 19th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. William E. Murray, in the 34th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, John McCarren, Jr. son of John McCarren, in the 7th year of his age.

In Charleston, (having went there for the benefit of his health) on Saturday, April 27th, after a lingering illness, in the 35th year of his age, James Roberts, Comedian, late of the Bowery and Philadelphia Theatres. He was an actor of sterling merit, beloved by his friends, and deservedly regretted by all his acquaintances. A numerous and respectable concourse of citizens paid the last sad tribute to his remains.

At Russelville, Ky. on the 19th ult. Mrs. Susan Breathitt, consort of Gov. Breathitt.

In Westborough, on the 24th ult. at the house of her brother, Mr. Rufus Harris, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience, Miss Phebe Harris, of Boston, aged 31 years. Also, on the same day, Sophia Elvira, daughter of Rufus and Elvira G. Harris, aged 3 years and 5 months.

In Antrim, N. H. Mr. Robert McIlvaine, aged 84—Mrs. Jane McIlvaine, his wife, aged 77—Lt. Daniel McIlvaine, their son, aged 47—all in the space of five weeks.

Post Office.—*Arrival and Departure of Mails.*

ARRIVALS.		CLOSE.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 4 P. M.
Southern	3 to 7 P. M.	Southern	5 A. M.
Western	4 & 6 P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 9 P. M.

Dr. Stouse's Celebrated Infant Drops.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Mr. Harker—I have observed in your paper an advertisement of Dr. Stouse's Infant Drops—I am pleased to see that preparation introduced here, and I feel it a duty to communicate to the public my knowledge of it, for the benefit of mothers who may have children suffering with colic, bowel complaints, &c. Being some time since in Philadelphia with my wife, and an infant which was suffering with colic pains and griping, we heard of these drops. We had given the common carminatives, which are truly almost inert, and the best of them, Dewees's is indeed too nauseous for an infant's stomach to bear. It is almost as hard to force a nauseous drug down the throat of a resisting child as to see it suffer with pain, and the tender feelings of a mother too often refuse the office. The Infant Drops on the contrary are pleasant to the taste, and our child, when a little accustomed, took them with avidity. They gave it complete relief. We brought two bottles of them from Philadelphia, and gave as long as the child required anodyne. It has now grown entirely out of the use of it, and is a hearty, thriving child, which convinces me that there is nothing injurious in these drops, as is said of some other anodynes and carminatives. A FATHER.

☞ The above valuable preparation is prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold wholesale and retail by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
No. 16 South Fifth street.

(Price 25 cents a bottle.)

*** A liberal discount to those who buy to sell. may 11—tf

To Let.

TWO large Rooms in the 2d and 3d stories of the house, 48 Market street, suitable for Ware-rooms, Printing Offices, or Manufactories. Enquire of SAMUEL TOWNSEND. may 11—3t On the premises.

Boarding.

A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with separate apartments in a private family. Enquire No. 88, S. W. corner of Walnut and Eighth streets. may 11—1t

FORTUNE'S BOWER,

93 CHESNUT STREET.

IN the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 8, which drew on the 30th of April, we had the pleasure of selling the capital prize of 30,000 dollars, in a whole ticket to a gentleman of this city, and also of paying him over the money within two days after the drawing. Also, on Monday morning we had the pleasure of informing one of our distant patrons of his having purchased at our house the capital prize of 6,000 dollars in the Maryland Lottery.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

Class number ten, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 18th of May, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of .... 30,000 : 1 prize of 4,000
1 do. .... 10,000 : 1 do. 3,704
1 do. .... 5,000 : 30 do. 1,000

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion—Lowest prize $12.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Extra Class, No. 15, to be drawn on Wednesday, May 29th, 1833, 66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of .... 20,000 : 1 prize of 5,000
1 do. .... 10,000 : 100 do. 1,000

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Extra Class, No. 14, for 1833, to be drawn in New York, on Wednesday, May 22d, 60 No. lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of .... $10,000 : 1 prize of 10,000
1 do. .... 10,000 : 1 do. 2,350
1 do. .... 1,000 : 10 do. 1,000

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 9th Cl
51 .. 40 .. 37 .. 15 .. 53 .. 47 .. 11 .. 25 .. 64 .. 17.
Drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 18th.
33 .. 18 .. 39 .. 29 .. 40 .. 47 .. 21 .. 24 .. 51 .. 34 .. 73 .. 62.
Drawing of the New York Lottery, 12th Class, extra.
56 .. 20 .. 13 .. 54 .. 18 .. 23 .. 53 .. 60 .. 9 .. 35.

All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to, if directed to

J. J. ROBINSON,
may 11— 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila.

Journey from India to England.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, of this week, concludes the new novel of Waconsta, and commences "Mrs. Lushington's Narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to Europe, by way of Egypt."

From the London Literary Gazette.—"The unaffected grace, intelligence and literary neatness, by which this little volume is characterised, must recommend it to the most favorable regards of the public, independently of its being written by a lady, the first who has performed the overland journey from India to England. Here is a lady braving the storms and pirates of the Red Sea, the fatigues of Egyptian deserts, the alarm of wild Arab and despotic Turk, investigating, on the banks of Nilus, the tombs and ruins of the ancient world, and ascending the pyramids, and at the end of her interesting travel giving an account of what she has seen and done, in a style and manner which would do honour to the best informed of the other sex."

NEW BOOKS.—The following new books, just received from London, will shortly appear in Waldie's Select Circulating Library, viz.

Records of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in his Majesty's ship Dryad, and of the service on that station for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832. By Peter Leonard, Surgeon, Royal Navy.

This work embraces interesting and accurate descriptions of the Cape de Verd Islands; Sierra Leone, its present condition and prospects, &c. &c. Mouths of the Niger, Fernando Po, its climate, society, &c. Anabona; the River Bonny, Accra, and the whole Slave Coast, with an account of the Capture of several Slave Ships.

Also, *Bellegarde*, the Adopted Indian Boy, a Canadian Tale, descriptive of the habits and manners of the French Noblesse of Canada.

Also, *Waltham*, a novel, being the third volume of the Library of Romance, edited by Leitch Ritchie.

Subscriptions to the Library, which contains matter, carefully selected, equal to fifty duodecimo volumes in a year, for five dollars, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE,
may 11—1t No. 6 North Eighth Street.

Galloons.

A FEW thousand pieces of Paris treble chain silk galloons, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash, at the south east corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Also, super black and colored English silk galloons, shoe bobbin, super C. P. black mantua ribbon, &c. L. H. WIGGINS.
may 11—tf

Spanish Dollars.

WANTED at a premium of one per cent, or more, by SYLVANUS LEHMAN
may 11—tf Stock & Exchange Broker, 44 S 3d street.

New & Fashionable Repository,

No. 217 Chesnut street, 3 doors above 7th, for the sale of English and French Perfumery, together with every appendage to the Toilet.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they have opened a splendid establishment, where they have for sale the most complete assortment of Perfumery ever offered in this country.

The articles generally of this establishment, are imported direct from the celebrated manufactories of Delacroix & Riggs, of London, and the first houses of Paris, and is warranted of a superior quality, and such as cannot be obtained at any other store in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine their extensive assortment, as no expense has been spared to ensure their patronage.

They offer the following *Perfumes for the Handkerchief*:

Esprit de Rose,	Esprit de Camelia,
" Jasmin,	" Narcisse,
" Marechalle,	" Violet,
" Bouquet,	" Œillet,
" Portugal,	Bouquet du Roi,
" Tubereuse,	" des Dames,
" Jacintha,	" Royal Orleans,
" Jonquil,	" de la Cour,
" Mousseline,	" Britannique,
" Millefleur,	&c. &c.

FANCY SOAPS.

Rose Soap,	Cowslip Soap,
Almond do.	Lilac do.
Violet do.	Wall flower do.
Persian do.	Camphor do.
Palm do.	Musk do.
Otto of Rose do.	Sultanna do.
Transparent do.	Ceylon do.
Balmyrine do.	Violet scented Almond do.
British flower do	Castile do. &c.

COSMETICS.

Milk of Roses,	Pearl Powder,
" Almonds,	Rouge "
Cream "	" in pots,
Cold Cream,	Purified Bear's Oil,
Lip Salve,	Atkinson's Curling Fluid,
Toilet Powder,	Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Almond "	&c. &c.

And the following Miscellanies:

Ladies' Elegant Dressing Cases,	Musical Boxes,
Gentlemen's do. do.	Gentlemen's travelling Port Folios,
Rodger's superior Razors, Penknives and Scissors,	Fine Turkey Sponge,
Razor Strops,	Perfumed Sachets,
	" Acorns,
Smyth's extra fine Tooth Brushes,	Silk Purses,
Nail do.	Pocket Books,
Coat do.	Silk Umbrellas,
Hat do.	Walking Canes,
China Ornaments,	Pink and other Saucers,
Ladies elegant Work Boxes fitted with silver, &c.	Rich cut glass Toilet & Smelling Bottles, with silver tops, &c.

Druggists, Perfumers, and other retail stores, supplied with any of the above articles, at the lowest wholesale prices.

may 11—tf HENRY ISAACS & CO.

Green-house and Window Plants,

From the Bartram Botanic Garden.

ON FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 17th inst. at 9 o'clock, in the yard opposite the New Chapel, on 13th, between Market and Chesnut streets, will be sold, at Public Sale, a large collection of new and elegant PLANTS from this Garden, including many fine Camellia Japonicas, of different colours; Orange and Lemon Trees; Chinese Magnolias; a great variety of fine Jasmine; Japan Evergreen Honeysuckles; a great collection of new and beautiful French Roses; with Myrtles, Geraniums, &c. &c.

N. B. The above Plants are in the finest order, and perfectly healthy. The Lot is dry and clean, and boards will be laid for the ladies to stand upon. The Plants can be seen the day before the sale, and printed catalogues will be ready on Friday morning. ROBERT CARR.
may 11—1t

R. & W. Wilson,

North West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that no expense has been spared, and every improvement and facility made in the manufacture of

Silver Plate,

which will enable them to sell much lower than has ever been offered to the public, viz. Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls,—Church Services, Tankards, Plates, Cups, &c. &c. all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, or to match any patterns given, chased or plain.

The Silver is warranted to be of the finest quality, and the workmanship executed by the most experienced European and American workmen. Those interested are invited to call and view the work, which must show for itself.

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

A large assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c. &c. kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest manufacturing prices.
may 11—1mo

Greenbank's Periodical Library.

Forty eight Pages weekly—nearly 2500 large octavo pages a year for $5, furnishing annually select reading equal to 50 Volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear; Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing, & approved Poems.

THE second number of this work will be published on Wednesday next, 15th inst. containing the conclusion of *Pestalozzi's Life*, &c. and the first part of *Count Segur's History of Peter the Great*, preceded by a statistical sketch of Russia in its Asiatic and European parts, and a brief summary of the history of that country from the time of Rurik, to that of Romanoff, the grandfather of Peter the Great.

Election of Peter. Revolt of the Streltz. Sophia and Galitzen, accomplices. The assassination of Peter very nearly accomplished. Massacre of his relations by his mother's side. Childhood of Peter. Expansion of his youthful genius. He determines to rise through all the ranks. Peter at the age of seventeen ascends the throne. Studies of Peter. Formation of his Army. His Naval Propensity. How excited. Cause of his horror of water. Journey in Western Europe. First Amer. Ed.

The *Periodical Library* is published every Wednesday.—Price 5 dollars per annum for 2500 heavy octavo pages. Subscriptions gratefully received at the publication office, No. 9 Franklin Place. T. K. GREENBANK.
may 11—tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, most respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally, in the line of his business, at No. 98 N. Third street, 2d door above Cherry street, and as it is very important, both in the appearance and durability of a rag carpet, that the chain or warp should be of the best quality. The subscriber therefore assures his patrons, that in this respect the greatest care to procure chains of the best materials shall be used. SAMUEL BARRY.

N. B. The carpets will be wove full a yard wide.
may 11—6mo

Arch Street Theatre.

Last Night of the Season.

THIS EVENING, May 11, will be presented the first act of the grand dramatic spectacle of FAUSTUS. Faustus, Mr. Duffy; Mephistophiles, Mr. Wemyss; Rosolio, Mrs. Stone.—After which the first and second acts of the new local drama of OLD JONATHAN AND HIS APPRENTICES. Old Jonathan, Mr. Horton; Emily, Miss Riddle.—To conclude with the new comic fairy tale of KABRI, *the Wooden Shoemaker*. Kabri, Mr. Jones.

Walnut Street Theatre.

Last Night but one of the present Season.

THIS EVENING, May 11—2d night of the new comedy of the GOLDEN CALF, which was received with universal applause on its first representation. Mountney, Mr. Wood; Rags, (first time,) Mr. Hadaway.—After which Mr. RICE will sing his admired extravaganza of *Jim Crow*.—To conclude with the LOTTERY TICKET. Wormwood, Mr. Rice.

Single Copies of this Paper

May be obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—

B. Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
Wm. H. Morgan & Son, 279 Market street.
Joseph Crowley, 405 Market street.
Mrs. Hanse, No. 170 South Second street.
David Clark, 118 North Fourth street.
G. W. Mentz, 73 Race street.
B. Bramell, 572 North Second street.

Hearing and Eye-sight Restored.

The following is taken from a Virginia paper.

MR. Editor.—Will you be pleased to insert the following certificate of my neighbor, and as I also had my hearing restored, by the same means, and had it stated in your paper likewise, I feel so much more sensible that people in similar distress, may know where to go for help. S. STARLING.

CERTIFICATE.—I, Nath'n Smith, of the State of Virginia, residing near the city of Norfolk, do hereby certify that 6 or 7 years ago, I lost the hearing of my right ear entirely and about two years ago the other began to fail also, so that my wife, on not being answered when she spoke to me, would often call out, why, husband, you're getting as *deaf as a post*.

There was a constant buzzing noise in my head and ears—at times a hissing noise, like the boiling of water in a tea kettle.

Just about this time my brother-in-law was using a remedy he got from a man who lives a great way off to the north, in the state of Pennsylvania, whose name I believe is Greene, and who resides in a town called Reading, if I mistake not.

I wanted to see if he got his hearing again, and as soon as he did, I sent five dollars and procured some of the remedy also, which in about two weeks perfectly brought my hearing back again to the astonishment and wonder of all our family and of every body in these parts. Numbers and numbers of whom would not believe it until they came to my house and talked to me.

Instead of putting the remedy into my ears, I took it inwardly. 'Tis very pleasant, and did not hinder me from my usual farming employment.

It made me very strong, so that I could walk 3 miles to sell my marketing, which I could not do for more than a year before.

Friend printer—I am but a plain farmer, and never had my name in the newspaper, but as my brother-in-law Sterling had his case set ℞, and my neighbors thought I ought also, I agree that the above certificate may be printed, so that others in like distress may know where to go for help.

Mr. Editor, I remain your friend and well wisher,

NATHAN SMITH.

Living in the state of Virginia, a few miles from the city of Norfolk. September 10th, 1832.

N. B. I showed the Doctor's remedy to our family physician, named Rose, who thought much of it, and said that it performed the cure, by strengthening the nerves—as most cases of deafness, he said, was owing to weakness of the nerves—and such cases the remedy will cure, and stated several persons who had their hearing restored again, particularly his own nephew, by name Stan, who had been deaf two years, and now hears as well as ever.

Whilst in discourse, he pulled a newspaper out of his pocket, in which was the following case:

Certificate of the case of Mr. Nout.—A respectable farmer of Chester, by name of Nout, had one of his family sorely afflicted with partial blindness, owing to weakness of nerves, and other causes, and the principle of the remedy restored the eye-sight again.

There were specks of skin, or film about growing over them, and what I believe is called a cataract, and which at times must be cut away, but the principle of the Doctor's Remedy scattered this skin from the eyes and restored the sight again—doing away the necessity and danger of cutting.

Friend Reader, Bear in mind that the Giver of all things has given to us a remedy for all sickness. This must not surprise us; but, ought not we to be surprised at our neglect to send for this remedy, when known where to get it, and when we know where to find it.

N. B. For the five dollars sent, I received the remedy per mail free of postage. april 13—3w

Just Published

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR MAY, 1833.

EMBELLISHMENTS—

Mount Ætna, Sicily; The Crater of Mount Ætna; The Quadrant, Lond.; Fair Mount Water Works, Philadel. Music—The Brook is Purling on its Way.

CONTENTS.

Mount Ætna, description of, with two engr. The Moravian Indians, a Tale. An Irish Trial. Kingsessing, Philadelphia county. Death. A Tale of St. Domingo. The Battle of Lexington. Sir John Mason. Parties. First and Last Ticket. Gleanings. Forgiveness. The Yankee Racer. The Stolen Kiss. A Paragraph for the Ladies. A Dangerous Tax Gatherer. Barking of Dogs. No Friend to Celibacy. Keep Quiet. The Quadrant, with engr. Fair Mount Water Works, with engr. A Midnight Scene, during the Revolution. Michigan, description of. Kentucky, description of. Hints for Wives. Josephine in Prison. Louis Bonaparte. Hortense's Personal Appearance. The Court of Holland. Is Poverty favorable to Genius? A Drunkard's Thirst. Crossing the Delaware. The Famous Sayings of Jeshehead. Death Preferable to Life. Spanish Proverbs. Pompous Language. Western Women. Circassian Females. One Hundred Chinese Precepts of Health. Vocal Machinery of Birds. Wit and Sentiment. Humorous Poetry, &c.

POETRY.

Love and Glory. The Parting Hour. Freedom of the Press. Battle of Niagara. Dress, Vanity and Scandal. Hope. Description of the Burning of the Richmond Theatre. Parental Regard. To a Comet. The Hooshera. Account Current. Thoughts on the Duty. The Sleepers. A Traveller's Manuscript. Reflections. A Song of May. To Charlotte. Jackson's Address. The Brook is purling on its way—set to music.

Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders as soon as possible, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for. Small notes of solvent banks will be received at par value.

Address (*post paid*) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
No. 12 Hudson's Alley, a few doors south of
april 27—tf 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Splendid French Violin and Bow.

FOR sale, one superior toned French Violin, beautifully finished, inlaid, double lined and blocked; the bow is ornamented with silver and pearl; price 12 dollars. One superior French Violin, inlaid, double lined and blocked, 8 dollars. One very fine old Violin, lined, 4 dollars. Apply at 155 South Second street, above Spruce. may 11—1t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post,

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Among the subjects are, diversities of the Human Face,—Landscapes from original Drawings in the collection of Benjamin West and Duke of Devonshire. The Battle of the Standard, by *Leonardo da Vinci*; Paul preaching at Athens, by *Raffaelle*; Cartoons of Pisa, Creation of Man, Groups of the Last Judgment, &c. by *M. Angelo*; Group of the Assumption, by *Correggio*; Cupid and Psyche in the Capitol, Venus de Medicis, Apollo Belvidere, Jupiter Olympus, Venus and Cupid of Praxiteles, Hercules Farnese, Laocoon, Dirce, &c. &c.

Single copies, $1.50. Four copies for $5, if free of postage.

SAML. C. ATKINSON,
may 11—tf 12 Hudson's Alley, Philada.

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THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured,—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms enquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. may 11—1y

The Book of Nature.

THE Subscriber proposes to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post in the month of May next, the first number of a monthly publication, entitled the

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

Edited by an association of scientific gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Each number will contain from EIGHT to TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES in the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. Quadrupeds.	7. Vermes and Zoophytes.
2. Birds.	8. Shells.
3. Amphibia.	9. Botany.
4. Fishes.	10. Vegetable Anatomy.
5. Crustacea.	11. Geology.
6. Insects.	12. Mineralogy.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its subtilties unfolded, and the thousand charms which nature to our vote ry yields, by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a divine architect. No collection of engravings more valuable could be made, and none, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the varied inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for these works, which the public have of late rearranged, induces the Publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work, whose united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master, and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronise, an extensive and novel enterprise.

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"The Book of Nature" will appear near the first of every month, with 8 to 10 fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand accurate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting $20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers, 50 cents to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing.

☞ *Each No. will contain 3 sheets—Postage under 100 miles, 4½ cents—over 100 miles, 7½ cents.*

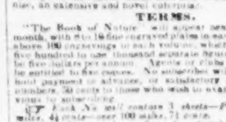
Address, (always free of postage)

SAML. C. ATKINSON, 12 Hudson's Alley, Philada.

*** No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or one volume. april 6—tf

For Wilmington & Philadelphia,

DAILY,



The Steamboat *Wilmington*, Capt. Henry Read, leaves Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch st. wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at two o'clock, P. M. ☞ Fare 25 cents. ☞ Baggage at the risk of its owner. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. Fresh as per printed list. april 13—tf

THE OLIO.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care divides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION,

Or a Warning to Dram Drinkers.

The evening was cold and raw;
And by a blazing fire,
To waste his day and puff away
His cares, sat Obediah.

A flaggon on the table stood,
And oft he drained it dry;
And often too, he filled it up—
A bottle standing nigh.

Now Obed was a thinking man,
And soon he quite forgot
The earth below and every thing—
Except his happy lot.

He thought he was in Paradise,
And not the town of Lynn—
He fancied fountains playing punch,
And rivers running gin.

But when he stooped to light his pipe,
Which had by chance expired;
His alcoholic body was
Spontaneously fired.

The flames soon caught the building, and
Were seen for miles around—
And in an hour the old Lynn Inn
Was burnt down to the ground!

The morrow found a sturdy knave
A-raking 'mongst the stones—
But naught was found of Obed, save
His buttons and his bones.

PAUL.

Will any of our friends oblige one of our correspondents, by answering the following questions;

1st. What is the most ancient of all things?
2d. What is the most beautiful?
3d. What the greatest?
4th. What the most constant?
5th. What the lightest?
6th. What the strongest?
7th. What the most easy?
8th. What the most difficult?
9th. What the wisest?

An Irishman, on a rainy day, was hauling a load of lime, which, during travel, began to smoke; thinking it on fire, he began to throw water on it; finding it increasing, he drove his cart to a pond and emptied his load in, and exclaimed, "there burn, and the divil to ye!"

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of *right good poteen*, was accosted by the inspecting general, "What makes your face so red, sir?" "Plase your honour," replied Pat, "I always blushes when I spake to a Gineral officer."

The Irish are stout swearers when necessary. One morning, after a row at a fair, a man who had been *kilt*, deposed that Laurence O'Shaughnessy had declared he would send his (deponent's) soul to h—, which he (the deponent) verily believed the said Laurence would have done, had he not been prevented by Patrick Murphy, who was present at the time.

ROMANTIC PASSION.—A French gentleman, M. Bossieres de Chalabre, lately died at Paris, bequeathing the whole of his immense fortune to the celebrated French actress, Mademoiselle Mars. It appears that twelve years since, this lady inspired him with a violent attachment, which he expressed to her in letters that were returned to him without notice. Long silence followed this attempt to open a correspondence, and it seemed to be forgotten, when the gallant gentleman, on alighting one day from his carriage in the Place des Victoires, broke his leg. It would naturally be supposed that he would wish, under such circumstances, to receive surgical assistance as expeditiously as possible, but this was not the case. He forbade any one to touch him, and sent to Mlle. Mars an account of his misfortune, stating that he would be removed and attended only by the medical gentleman of the great actress. The latter, at once astonished and grieved, immediately went to her friend, Baron Dupuytren, briefly related the adventure, and requested him to attend the patient immediately. The doctor hastened to the spot. M. de Chalabre was then put on a bed in the coffee house, at the corner of the rue de la Feuillade, where his leg was set, and after being removed to his hotel, he soon recovered. This curious circumstance was followed by a fresh silence on his part, and oblivion on that of Mlle. Mars, which continued until his death. On opening his will, it was discovered that he had bequeathed Mlle. Mars the whole of his fortune.

PROVERBS.

A bad wound heals; a bad name kills.
Bad books are the public fountains of vice.
Change of fortune is the lot of life.
Debt is the worst kind of poverty.
Empty vessels make the greatest sound.
Fair and softly goes far in a day.
Gluttony kills more than the sword.
Hearts may agree, though heads differ.
Idle people have the most labor.
Jests, like sweetmeats, have often sour sauce.
Keep not, nor covet, what is not your own.
Lazy folks take the most pains.
Make provision for want in time of plenty.
Never buy a pig in a poke.
Of all flatterers, self-love is the greatest.
Pardon is the most glorious kind of revenge.
Quick at meat, quick at work.
Rash judgment maketh haste to repentance.
Satiety comes of riches; contumely of satiety.
Temperance is the best physic.
Unalienable [illegible] never bears.
Wanton kittens may make sober cats.
Youth is the season for improvement.
All finery is a sign of littleness.

The following incident, narrated in the Life of General Macomb, recently published, is an instance of the manner in which the most skilfully laid plans may sometimes work their own defeat.

"Towards the close of the winter of 1812-13, he (Macomb) revived the design of attacking Kingston, principally with the view of destroying the enemy's vessels of war, moored in the ice of that harbor. As some irregularity had taken place along the frontier, disturbing the peaceful inhabitants of either border, he availed himself of that circumstance as a pretext for sending a flag of truce across the lake, ostensibly to bear a complaint against these marauding parties, and the proposal of an arrangement for putting a stop to such grievances in future; but really to ascertaining whether the ice was sufficiently sound and free from crevices, in the whole direction to Kingston. This mission was entrusted to Captain (now Col.) Crane of the artillery. The flag was borne on a cariole, which entered the town unobserved, proceeded to the quarters of the British General, and returned without interruption, bringing the desired intelligence. The troops, meanwhile, were duly prepared; and the sailors, under Captain Leonard of the navy were furnished with ladders for scaling the sides of the British ships.

"To cover the design, an alarm was circulated that Sir George Provost was about to attack Sackett's Harbor, and that he was collecting troops at Kingston for that purpose. The rumor, spreading on the wings of the wind, reached the ears of General Dearborn, at Albany, who taking it for a real alarm, set out forthwith in a sleigh with four horses, and reached Sackett's Harbor in 48 hours. To convince the General that the whole was a mere device to deceive the enemy was impossible. No—he had received credible reports, from various quarters, of the meditated attack. Under this conviction, he ordered all our troops at Plattsburg to hasten to the succour of the threatened post. The deep snow prevented their march on foot, and consequently sleighs were hired or pressed to bring on Chandler's and Pike's brigades, by the St. Lawrence route. Instead of an *attack* the troops were put on the *defensive*. Thus the incipient project was nipped in the bud; a sore disappointment, not only to Macomb, but the officers of his command, who were panting for victory, and, in imagination, had already reached promotion."

DINNER TO MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Extract of a letter from Down East.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to send the first account of the civic honours conferred on this illustrious chieftain, who has been so instrumental in bringing to a glorious and bloodless termination, the war of the straddlebugs.

On the arrival of Major Downing at the barrier of slabs and upturned roots which form the Eastern line of Harrysuki, and is now the suburbs of Downingville, he was met by a committee, the chairman of which, Squire Joshua Grant, addressed the Major as follows:—

"Major Downing! Penetrated with the profoundest feelings of respect and gratitude, your fellow citizens of Downingville and of the region round about, have directed us to meet you at the threshold of your native city, rendered illustrious by your deeds of arms, and in their name to welcome and congratulate you on your safe return, after the perils, fatigues and hair breath escape encountered by you alone and single handed, in meeting the whole chivalry of South Carolina, with Brigadier Hamilton at the head and Ensign Frost at the tail;—sustaining the honor of knighthood unsullied; compelling the enemy to retreat beyond the reach of his own voice; out bragging him at all points; and finally causing him to lick the dust and cry peccavi!—Thus showing to all Europe, Asia, and a pretty considerable part of Africa, how much can be done by one man, when he is ingarnest! We therefore invite you in the name of your fellow citizens in general and your military copatriots in particular, to partake of a public dinner, now 'being' cook'd, and in all probability (unless the devil is in the pot) will be ready in two hours from this time."

To which Major Downing was pleased to make the following laconic and characteristic reply:—

"Gentlemen! No more palaver, but let us prepare for action—some bitters,—and while the punch is brewing, I will take a snip, and then to dinner with what appetite we may."

At one o'clock, the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared in Captain Zebulon Tripe's best style. After the comestables were removed, the President, General Flash-in-the-pan, rose and addressed the company in substance as follows:—Fellow soldiers and fellow citizens! One and all please to fill a bumper to the man that's filled the gallon pail of his country's glory, and is ready to do it again and again if so be his country's glory should again be dry; are you all filled? "I rather guess not" said Lieutenant Spareribs—who like somebody of old, grew hungry on what he fed on. The President not hearing or not heeding the Lieutenant's reply, gave—"Our guest—if Trajan found a Pliny, Major Downing shall not lack an historian, nor Brigadier Hamilton a bellows-blower.

9 cheers—music "The Campbell's are coming."

Major Downing arose amidst a thunder of applause, and with that peculiar winning, modest, retiring manner and subdued tone, said; "Mr. President and gentlemen! little did I think when I left my native hills to meet the wishes of the hero of *three* wars, (since the war of nullification is ended) little did I think that in the short campaign of six months, such a change would be wrought in the destinies of the world! When I left you, all was dark and dismal despondency. The tariff, that terrible monster, was abroad like a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour—all was going to wreck and ruin. The sun never rose till noon day, the moon had her pale face behind a nullification cloud, which grew thicker and thicker and thicker, until my arrival at Washington, when on the 10th of December, Anno Domini, 1832, Andrew Jackson and myself issued a proclamation which dispersed the cloud and produced (if I might be allowed so to say) a day of political pentecost. When Parthians and Medes, Elamites and dwellers in Massachusetts, were all amazed saying one to another 'what is this we hear? our own tongue wherein we were born!' A truce was sounded by squire Calhoun, and a nine years armistic agreed to by and between the keeper of the nullys and the keeper of the tariff, by which it is agreed that the tariff is to go at large, having one inch of his tail cut off every year for eight years, and then the whole to be clipped close to the rump, provided they can hold him to perform the operation. Thus you see, fellow citizens, how all our difficulties are settled to the satisfaction of every body, and the tariff is now as tame and as harmless as a pussy cat—even before one inch of his tail is curtailed."

The major concluded his very animated remarks by proposing very magnanimously—the health of

Governor General Hayne,
Brigadier Governor Hamilton, and
"Ensign Frost!"

Wo to the Yankee who lets his *sauce* out when such a frost comes out!

Song—"*Twenty thousand Volunteers* all in a row."

Several other speeches and "volunteer" toasts were uttered, but I have not time to give them in regular order, but hope to have them prepared and revised by the authors, to send to you next mail.

One of the invited guests, being a stranger of distinction."

"Down East," April 10th.

THE STAMP DUTY ON LINEN.

To a girl washing linen after the country fashion.

Well done and wetly, thou fair Maid of Perth!
Thou mak'st a washing picture well deserving
The pen and pencilling of Washington Irving;
Like dripping naiad, pearly from her birth,
Dashing about the water of the Firth,
To cleanse the calico of Mrs. Skervine,
And never from thy dance of duty swerving—
As there were nothing else on earth but dirt!
Yet what is thy reward! Nay, do not start!
I do not mean to give thee a new damper,
But while thou fillest this industrious part
Of washer, wearer, mangler, presser, tramper,
Deserving better character——thou art
What Bodkin would but call—"A common stamper."

A BARE-FACED IMPOSITION.

The city of Boston is at this time, though it may not be generally known, honored by the presence of the Hon. Mr. Snooks, nephew of the Marquis of Snooks, from London. Now the Hon. Mr. Snooks informs the natives that he is intimately acquainted with the highest nobility: Sir John — and Lord Thomas —, and the Earl of —, being his most especial friends. He tells remarkable witticisms of these noblemen—after this manner, *par example*: "As I was ah! walking with ah! 'my Lord Thomas,' said I to him, 'my dear boy, how are you?' He, turning round to me, answered in his sly way, '*Middling*, Snooks! My Heyes! as they say in Hamerica—ha! ha! ha! ha!—devilish good, that!—ha! ha!'"

If people wish to know the Hon. Mr. Snooks, they may sometimes observe him promenading Washington street, between the hours of one and two, P. M., with a volume of white cravat around his neck, and a yellow bandanna silk handkerchief in his hand. The following story is true—disbelieve it who may. A wag hearing the Hon. Mr. Snooks boasting of his noble connexions, &c., inquired of him, "Mr. Snooks, do you know the Hon. Mr. Baring, of London?" "Oh, perfectly." "Well, he is in town—at least I think that's the name—Bar-Bar-Baring, yes, that's it." "In town!" exclaimed Mr. Snooks, in ecstatic voice, "Where is he? Let's call on him directly." The other readily acceded to this desire, and posted off with the Mr. Snooks to a well known coffee house. The wag having previously arranged matters with the landlord, inquired of him, if "the Hon. Mr. Baring was at home, here is Mr. Snooks wishes to see him." "Yes," replied the landlord, "he is, but I believe he is walking in the court yard." "Please present him this card," said the Hon. Mr. Snooks, with a most magnificent flourish. "Step into the yard, gentlemen," said the landlord, "you may meet him." With a most serious countenance forth walked the wag with the Hon. Mr. Snooks flourishing after him.

"Bravo!" exclaimed the former, "the Hon. Mr. Baring seems to be reposing in that heap of straw!" "Impossible! sir, impossible!" said the Hon. Mr. S., "a gentleman of his dignity! never!" "It is true, however," said the other. "Behold!" and giving the straw a poke with his cane, up rose a *bona fide* black *bear!* on his hinder legs, with "awful paws extended."

"Ah! Mr. Bar-Baring, how do ye do? I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Mr. Snooks, from London. The Honorable Mr. Snooks—the Honorable Mr. Baring!"

Off bounded the Hon. nephew of the Marquis of Snooks in a tempestuous passion, exclaiming, "My heyes! this looks like a hinsult, or a himposition!"—*Boston Transcript.*

CHARACTERISTIC.—A gentleman, residing in Beaver, related to us, the following, which pleased us much.—At the time of the late disturbance in Economy, the people near that village collected in considerable numbers to preserve order and to suppress any violence which might be attempted. Among those thus assembled were *some*, known not to be very friendly to the Economites, and yet, these persons were as ready and willing to interfere as the warmest friends of Mr. Rapp and the Society. The assailants were much surprised at this, and some of them exclaimed—Why do you take the side of the Economites; we know that you do not like them? "It is true that we do not like the society, but we *take the side of the law*." The Germans could not understand this kind of abstraction. They expected that the yeomanry of the surrounding country would make the matter entirely personal, and *take sides*, according to their respective predilections.—*Gazette.*

"GOING THE WHOLE" RAT.—A few evenings since (says the Ohio Atlas) a young man by the name of Philo Matson, actually swallowed a *living rat* about four inches in length, including the tail, on a trifling [illegible]. Matson remarked, that his ratship was "dogging about in his empty stomach," and instantly gulped down two quarts of cider to set him afloat. The deluged Jonah kept floundering like another "arch fiend in chaos," till a huge tobacco quid rolling into "the middle," proved an ugly "deadfall" to the "rat in the gentleman's kitchen." Matson suffered no further inconvenience from this marvellous rat extermination. The above is no hoax, but as susceptible of proof that would satisfy the most incredulous.

Fashionable Vulgarities in New York

Ostentatious dinners, where the guests are bored to death with a profusion of superfluous dishes, superfluous bottles, superfluous glasses, and superfluous cut glass, and limitering finery of all sorts, where the guests are invited and estimated on the score of their purses; where the conversation consists of dissertations on wines, and comparisons of the respective excellence of each, and where the hired cook, after serving up the dishes, takes his place as a waiter to eke out the scene of ostentation.

Ostentatious parties, where ladies dress to fanaticism, and young gentlemen wear black stocks and speckled stockings, where the finery is all borrowed or hired; where you see the same hired waiters, the same great punch bowl, the same everlasting lamps, and the same desperate attempts at outdoing their rivals of the *ton*; where the company is rated according to the Wall street standard, and the party according to the quantity of champagne and pickled oysters.

Married ladies dressed for a walk as if going to an assembly, with gowns, the extreme breadth and redundancy of whose folds are desperately contrasted with their length, leading by the hand little children so overloaded with finery that they have no room to grow bigger, and never get to be more than four feet and a half high.

An affectation of contempt for every thing American, and of admiration for every thing foreign; an affectation of taste for Italian music without any taste; an affectation of literature without any literature; an affectation of fashionable manners without any manners; and a violent desire to be elegant without knowing exactly how to go about it. Indeed no rusticity of manners is half so vulgar in the eyes of people of real refinement as *affectation.*—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

REVENGE.

A vixen wife who felt the horsewhip's smart,
Ran to her father, begg'd he'd take her part;
"What is your fault," said he, "come state the case,"
"I threw some coffee in my husband's face,
For which he beat me!" "Beat you, did he! 'sdife!
He beat my *daughter!* zounds! I'll beat his *wife*.
If for such faults he gives my daughter pain,
Come but his wife—I'd beat her home again."

While Col. Crockett was at Washington, with his daughter, a young gentleman who had been paying his addresses to her, wrote to him requesting his permission that they might be married.—The reply of the Colonel was in the following laconic style:—

"Washington,———.

Dear Sir—I received your letter. Go ahead.

DAVID CROCKETT.

JOHN WESLEY.—In the early days of Methodism, to discourage pawning, and aid his poorer disciples, he established a fund, termed the "Lending Stock," from which, on security offered, from two to five pounds might be obtained for a period of three months. Lackington, the celebrated bookseller, and others who rose to great eminence in the commercial world, commenced their mercantile career by loans from this fund.

From the Canton Register, December 20.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.—It is well known that the provinces of Shense and Shanse contain some of the most opulent men in China. The natives say, they have money heaped up like mountains. And the chief money lenders in Canton are from these provinces. During the last years of the late Emperor Keaking, a rich widow of the name of Chun, of the district Tayuendoo, had a son, who went to all lengths in luxury and extravagance. Among other idle pursuits, he was a great chess-player. But chess, on a piece of board, or paper, as the Chinese have it, is a very meagre, though interesting game. Master Chun conceived a new idea. He got a large room painted as a chess board with tables for himself and friend on opposite sides.—For chess-men, he purchased a set of beautiful female slaves, dressed them up in various colours, and made them perform, by a signal, the duty of knights, pawns, horses, kings, queens, castles, &c. The high chess-player saved himself the trouble of moving the pieces. At a given signal, the pieces taken made their exit at the door.

Of these proceedings the Emperor got intelligence, and probably, offended by a rich subject out doing him in luxury, he affected to be horribly offended—(his own habits gave the lie to this)—at the idea of buying slaves to perform the office of chess-men! He fined master Chun 3,000,000 of taels, and transported him to the black-dragon-river for life, telling him, at the same time, that he ought to be infinitely grateful, that his "brain cup" (or head) was not separated from his shoulders.

[If an Irishman had bought a *set* of beautiful *girls*, to be *chess men*, it would have been called a *bull*.]

A number of military gentlemen, once dined with Col. Gardiner at his own house, when he addressed them with much respect, and begged leave to remind them, that as he was a justice of the peace in that district, he was bound by oath to put the laws against swearing into execution; he therefore entreated them to be on their guard;—only one offended on that day, who immediately paid the penalty, which was given to the poor, with the universal approbation of the company.

ANECDOTE.—An incident in the infancy of Lady Orkney might furnish a hint to a melo-dramatic writer: "The countess, her mother, was deaf and dumb, and was married by signs. Shortly after the birth of her first child, (the lady now deceased,) the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The countess, having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, lifted an immense stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and to the horror of the nurse, who like all persons of the lower order in the country, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dumbies," lifted it with an evident intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone; not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of the experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy; she had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself. On many other occasions she exhibited similar proofs of intelligence, but none so interesting."

THE EARTH.—The surface of the earth has been considered as 148,522,000 square miles of 60 to the equatorial degree, (geographical miles,) of which two thirds are occupied by the ocean and the interior seas; the remainder, consisting of 37,673,000 square miles, forming the five parts of the world, the fifth termed Australasia or Oceana.

THE DOG DANDIE.

Mr. M'Intire, patent mangle manufacturer, Regent bridge, Edinburgh, has a dog of the Newfoundland breed, crossed with some other, named Dandie, whose sagacious qualifications are truly astonishing and almost incredible. When Mr. M. is in company, how numerous soever it may be, if he but say to the dog, "Dandie, bring me my hat," he immediately picks out the hat from all the others, and puts it in his master's hands. A pack of cards being scattered in the room, if his master had previously selected one of them, the dog will find it out and bring it to him. One evening, some gentlemen being in company, one of them accidentally dropped a shilling on the floor, which, after the most careful search, could not be found. Mr. M. seeing his dog sitting in a corner, and looking as if quite unconscious of what was passing, said to him, "Dandie, find us the shilling, and you shall have a biscuit." The dog immediately jumped upon the table and laid down the shilling, which he had previously picked up without having been perceived. One time having been left in a room in the house of Mrs. Thomson, High street, he remained quiet for a considerable time; but as no one opened the door, he became impatient, and rang the bell; and when the servant opened the door, she was surprised to find the dog pulling the bell-rope. Since that period, which was the first time he was observed to do it, he pulls the bell whenever he is desired; and what appears still more remarkable, if there is no bell-rope in the room, he will examine the table, and if he finds a hand-bell he takes it in his mouth and rings it. Mr. M. having one evening supped with a friend, on his return home, as it was rather late, he found all the family in bed. He could not find his boot-jack in the place where it usually lay, nor could he find it any where in the room after the strictest search. He then said to his dog, "Dandie, I cannot find my boot jack—search for it." The faithful animal, quite sensible of what had been said to him, scratched at the room door, which his master opened—Dandie proceeded to a very distant part of the house and soon returned, carrying in his mouth the book-jack, which Mr. M. now recollected to have left that morning under a sofa. A number of gentlemen, well acquainted with Dandie, are daily in the habit of giving him a penny, which he takes to a baker's shop, and purchases bread for himself. One of these gentlemen, who lives in James's square, when passing some time ago, was accosted by Dandie, in expectation of his usual present. Mr. T. then said to him, "I have not a penny with me to-day, but I have one at home." Having returned to his house some time after, he heard a noise at the door, which was opened by the servant, when in sprang Dandie to receive his penny. In a frolic Mr. T. gave him a bad one, which he as usual, carried it to the baker, but was refused his bread, as the money was bad. He immediately returned to Mr. T's, knocked at the door, and when the servant opened it, laid the penny down at her feet, and walked off, seemingly with the greatest contempt. Although Dandie, in general, makes an immediate purchase of bread with the money he receives, yet the following circumstance clearly demonstrates that he possesses more prudent foresight than many who are reckoned rational beings.

One Sunday, when it was very unlikely that he could have received a present of money, Dandie was observed bringing home a loaf. Mr. M. being somewhat surprised at this, desired the servant to search the room to see if any money could be found. While she was engaged in this task, the dog seemed quite unconcerned till she approached the bed, when he ran to her, and gently drew her back from it. Mr. M. then secured the dog, which kept struggling and growling, while the servant went under the bed, where she found seven-pence-half-penny under a bit of cloth; but from that time he could never endure the girl, and was frequently observed to hide the money in a corner of a saw-pit, under the dust.

When Mr. M. has company, if he desired the dog to see any of the gentlemen home, it will walk with him till he reach his home, and then return to his master, how great soever the distance may be.

Rural Economist.

From the American Farmer.

ASPARAGUS.

The valuable qualities of this plant, I believe are so generally known as to require but little description, and these remarks are only intended to direct the young practitioner in the most material items in its culture. I therefore hope to be excused from noticing the various ways recommended for its culture, but to state a plain method founded on practice.

The soil most suitable for this plant, is a deep sandy loam made very rich; if rather stiff, it may be made of the proper consistence by the addition of sand. A warm protected unshaded situation will bring the plants into use early. The ground intended for the beds should be mellow and rich, at least twelve inches deep. Some say two, three, and even five feet deep, is necessary to the most prosperous culture of Asparagus; but the above is sufficient when the alleys are shovelled on the beds. The ground being well fined and manured, lay out the beds four feet six inches wide, and shovel the mellow soil out of the alleys so as to raise the beds four inches above them; rake the beds level and drive a good stake at each corner, to keep for years to come the exact corner of the beds. Then proceed to plant as follows, when the ground is not frozen and works well from first of November to middle of April. Having first obtained good plants of one or two years growth, strain a line along the bed, nine inches from its edge, and open a trench or remove the earth six inches deep along the line, and rather wide in the bottom; then set the plants nine inches apart in the aforesaid trench, and cover them with the mould taken out; then remove the line one foot, and open along it one other such trench and plant as before, and so proceed, giving four rows to each bed twelve inches apart. If planted in the fall or winter, cover the beds one inch thick with manure. If planted in the spring and soil not sandy, add the same thickness of sand, (which is congenial to this plant) keeping the surface loose and clear of grass. Then keep the beds and alleys clear of weeds all summer, and late in November cut down the tops and shovel out the alleys on to the beds if clear of grass; if not, carry it to the compost heap, and cover the beds an inch thick with manure, which will strengthen the plants and protect them from frost. As soon as the weather becomes mild in March, loosen and mix the grain and manure on the beds with a dung fork, taking care not to wound the crowns of the plants; then lay on sand as was done the first spring. If the plant and ground are good, a few heads may be cut this spring, but not many, and as soon as the cutting is over, cover the beds one foot thick with straw, which keeps the beds cool and damp during the heat and drought of summer, and prevents the growth of weeds and grass, so difficult to eradicate from among the asparagus, and continue to dress the beds spring and fall as above, and the asparagus will be in great perfection for a much longer period and at less expense, by the simple addition to former practice of an annual dressing of sand and straw. For further information and more minute directions, see C. M'Intosh, Wm. Cobbet, M. M'Mahan.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

BUTTER.—It is a common practice in this part of the state to take the butter from the churn, put it into a tray and after pouring water over it, to work out the buttermilk. Butter treated in this manner will not keep well.—Three years ago owing to the sickness of my wife, the business was left in the care of a hired girl; and we were surprised to find that our butter soon acquired an ill flavour. On inquiry it appeared that she had washed it according to the common practice, and after the bad effects of it were pointed out to her; we had no more cause for complaint.

No longer ago than last year, an elderly lady of our acquaintance from some unknown cause, quit washing her butter, and concluded that she had made an important discovery—it kept so much better than any butter she had ever made before.

The whole secret is to work out all the buttermilk by patting it with a wooden ladle, and keep your water for other purposes.—*Genessee Farmer.*

From the Torch Light.

WHEAT.

A man who has one hundred acres of cleared land, of common quality, ought to raise on an annual average, 1000 *bushels of Merchantable Wheat*, and also rye, corn, oats and potatoes sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of carrying on the farming. The wheat crop should always be *clear gain.*

Don't startle at this farmer; if you do, it is a sure sign of the improper manner in which you manage your farm. A man who has a farm of one hundred acres of cleared land, can yearly put forty acres of it in wheat, and if the land be in the order it should be, and as every farmer may have it, every acre of the forty will give twenty-five bushels, amounting in the whole forty, to one thousand. I shall now show how land must be formed in order to produce in this way. Never break your land before harvest and stir it after, as is customary with many farmers. Much plowing empoverishes land and is productive of no good effects. Your wheat ground must be heavily set in clover, and broken up after harvest with three horses, when the seed in the clover is ripe. By thus turning clover down after harvest, when the seed is ripe, it will never miss coming up in the spring, which frequently is the case when sown in the spring, with seed. You also save between forty and fifty dollars worth of seed annually, which it would take to sow your ground. When clover is ploughed down after harvest, before you seed the field, you must harrow it with a light harrow the way you have ploughed it, in order to level the ground, and prevent the seed when sown from rolling between the furrows, and coming up in rows. Never plough your seed in with shovels, nor harrow it in across the ploughing when you have turned down clover after harvest, lest you raise the clover, but always harrow it in by twice harrowing with light harrows, the way you have broken your ground. Many farmers have ploughed down clover once and finding that their crop was not bettered by it, but injured as they believed, have never attempted it again. This is almost invariably the case the first time clover is ploughed down after harvest, especially if the fall is dry and the winter frigid and close. In turning clover down you necessarily must plough the ground deep, and the first time you do it you turn up the clay, which being unmixed with manure of any sort on top, it is in a bad state to sow wheat in.—The wheat after some time will sprout and come up, but will look yellow and very spindling. Its roots after some time will get down among the unrotted clover and there will choak, and for want of moisture a great deal of wheat will dwindle away and die. The rotted clover too below will keep the ground lose and springy, so that the frost will injure the wheat no little. But when the clover is ploughed down the second time on a field, those bad effects to the wheat crop, arising from unrotted clover, are not experienced. You then turn up the clover from below, which is a manure on the top. The seed sown on it now springs up directly, and before the winter sets in has taken deep root, and spread in large, green flourishing branches.—The clover now turned down rots very soon, in consequence of the rotten clover turned up, which, as manure, always keeps the ground moist, however dry the fall. You may go on now in this way farming, every time you turn up a coat of clover, turn one down, and your wheat crop will never fail, until your land becomes so rich that you will have to reduce it with corn.

A writer in the Farmer's Reporter gives the following method for improving candles:—

"Steep the wick in lime in which has been dissolved a considerable quantity of saltpetre." This, he says, causes the candle to give a purer light and a more perfect combustion is secured. Snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in spermaceti candles. The wick must be thoroughly dry before it is dipped. The experiment is worth a trial.

Another writer says the candle snuff spread on a strap, gives a razor a finer edge than can be had in any other way known.

Schuylkill Navigation Hotel,
High, near Schuylkill Third Street.

JAMES PIDGEON returns grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, and informs them that he has removed to that large and pleasant house, called the Schuylkill Navigation Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on them and every attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests. Ordinaries of different prices constantly in readiness: dinner and supper parties accommodated at the shortest notice. The fare will be the best and of the greatest variety which the season and market affords, and the wine and other liquors may be relied on as being of the most genuine quality.

N. B. Turtle and other soups will be served up every Sunday during the season. JAMES PIDGEON. may 4—3t

To be Let,

A PAPER MILL and dwelling house, situated on Paper Mill Run, in Roxborough township, one mile from Germantown, one from Ridge turnpike road, and six miles from Philadelphia. This water power may be employed for other manufacturing purposes. For particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises. NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE. may 4—4t*

Wanted.

TWO Journeymen Cabinet Makers, good workmen, will meet with constant employment and good wages, if of sober and industrious habits, by applying to Jno. Fisher, Maystawny, near Cookstown, Berks co. Pa. april 27—3t*

For Sale or to Let,

THAT Five Story Brick Building, situated in Shippen street, four doors above Second; 60 feet front, by 60 feet deep, with or without the tenants.

ALSO—The three story brick dwelling adjoining, 20 feet front by 60 feet deep. Persons wishing to purchase or to rent, would do well to come and examine the property. Apply to No. 41 Shippen Street. may 4—3t*

Prospectus
For the Second vol. of the Philadelphia Liberalist.

AS appropriate to the general objects of the work, the following subjects will receive attention, viz.—Sermons that shall be deemed of moving, as well as of present interest; occasional Reviews of Religious works; brief and critical illustrations of texts, scriptural phrases and subjects; dissertations on points of Biblical Literature, and of Religious Truth in general; Public Education; Freedom of the Press, and of Speech; Religious Liberty; Imprisonment for Debt; Capital Punishments; Moral Essays and Tales; Historical Sketches; interesting facts regarding God's ancient, chosen, and peculiar people, the Jews; the liberal Sciences; Religious Intelligence generally; Poetry; and choice Miscellaneous Reading.

The *Philadelphia Liberalist* will also be enlarged to the size of a super royal sheet, and will appear as heretofore, in the folio form. The promised assistance of able writers, will add interest and value to the work.

CONDITIONS.—Published every Saturday, at *two dollars* per annum, payable in *advance*; to which fifty cents will be added, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, and one dollar if not paid during the year.

Agents or subscribers, who will become responsible for the amount of six subscriptions, and remit the same to the publisher, free of all expense, shall each year receive a volume for their trouble, so long as they retain their responsibility; and in like proportion for a greater number.

No subscriptions received for less than one year, except the money be paid on subscribing.

No papers discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Small notes of solvent banks received at par value, for subscriptions, &c. per mail.

All letters and communications to be addressed to Z. FULLER, Editor and Proprietor, No. 80 Callowhill street, Philadelphia—and those forwarded by mail, must be post paid.

The second volume of the Philadelphia Liberalist will commence about the first of June next. Persons who may receive the numbers of subscribers to this paper, are requested to make returns as early as possible to the editor. may 4—3t

The American Porcelain
MANUFACTORY,

AT the corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Chesnut streets, now conducted by JOSEPH HEMPHILL, the proprietor of the establishment—is ready to receive orders from any part of the Union, which will be promptly executed.

The assortment on hand, containing a variety of useful and fashionable articles, is considerable, and will be rapidly increased.

Customers can select new patterns, or form designs, agreeable to their own taste, or be supplied with pieces to match old sets.

The body of the Porcelain has been pronounced by competent judges, to be equal to any manufactured in Europe: and the gilding being pure gold, receives the highest polish, and is of the most costly and durable kind. The operatives who prepare and form the china, are natives, French and English.—The burnishers, are natives and English.

The painting and gilding hitherto have been performed by American artists, of much merit, and hereafter they will be assisted by an excellent painter and gilder, recently engaged from Sevres.

The China will be exposed for sale on as reasonable terms as the French, at the factory, which is the only one in the U. States. Philadelphia, May, 1833. may 4—3t

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that Isaac S. Dobbins of the township of Northampton in the county of Burlington, state of New Jersey, has this day made and executed to the subscribers a deed of assignment of all his property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, in such case made and provided. All persons indebted to said Isaac S. Dobbins are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him, to present them under oath or affirmation to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL DOBBINS, Northampton, } Assignees.
EDWARD T. DOBBINS, Mount Holly, }
April [illegible] 1833. may 4—4t

Wm. Topham's

COPPERPLATE PRINTING OFFICE, Grosse Row, N. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets. Entrance 45 Chesnut street, Philada. mar 4—3t

Wanted

A FEW good Stockmakers, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply to S. Paschall [illegible] and [illegible].

COPPERPLATES.

THE Subscriber has for sale a variety of superior engraved [illegible] COPPERPLATES, which he will dispose of [illegible] about one fifth of the cost of engraving, to [illegible]. They are on the following and about 100 other subjects. To booksellers and others who may intend publishing books on the [illegible] they would be very advantageous.

[illegible]

SAML. C. ATKINSON. [illegible]

To the Public.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for [illegible]

ELLIPTICAL STEEL SPRINGS,

[illegible]

CHAS. HINCKLE.

N. B. Patent Rights for States may be had by applying to him. All persons are cautioned against an infringement of the right, as the law will positively be enforced. march 23—[illegible]

Removal.—Lewis Roper, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, and Manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 192 Arch street, to No. 133 Walnut street, the house occupied for many years by the late Dr. Edward Hudson, where he respectfully requests a portion of public patronage. For testimonials as to his professional qualifications, he begs leave to refer to the annexed card.

We are fully satisfied with the professional abilities of Dr. Roper. Edward Hudson, M. D. Surgeon Dentist.
John Trevor, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, of N. Y.

Philip S. Physick, M. D. Prof.	John Eberle, M. D. Prof.
Thos. C. James, M. D. Prof.	J. Randolph, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Prof.	N. Shoemaker, M. D.
N. Chapman, M. D. Prof.	Jos. Parrish, M. D.
Wm. Gibson, M. D. Prof.	John Moore, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Prof.	J. Rhea Barton, M. D.
Samuel Jackson, M. D. Prof.	T. Harris, M. D. Surg. U.S.N.

april 20—8t*

Removal.—Wm. H. Moore,
Coffin Maker, and general furnishing Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 102 to No. 161 ARCH, ABOVE FIFTH STREET, nearly opposite his old stand, where their orders will be thankfully received, and, as heretofore, punctually attended to.

He has attached to his business a beautiful black hearse, with gentle horses and careful driver.

W. H. M. feels himself ever grateful for the patronage received, and is now better prepared to give general satisfaction than heretofore. april 20—6mo

Plain Colored India Satin.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of the above named article of superior quality, and comprising very choice colors. Also, an extensive variety of plain and fancy colored French and Italian silks, suited to the present and approaching season.

In store, *plain colored India Camblets*, heavy nankeen crapes, pongees, assorted colors and fine quality; white and colored merino, silk cashmere, crape and other shawls. Painted muslins, prints, ginghams, book muslins and hdkfs. hosiery, gloves, including long silk mitts. Also, a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, and articles suitable for mens' and boys' summer wear.

Furniture chintz and dimity, worsted moreens, linen sheetings various widths, damask table linen, table cloths and napkins, bed ticking, blankets, Marseilles quilts, white and colored counterpanes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. ISAAC BARTON.
april 6—8t* No. 30 South Second street.

Trimming Store.

THE subscriber continues to sell on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of Trimmings of the best quality, consisting of Italian and Canton sewing silks, patent silk, patent thread, pearl, paper, lasting, bone and lace buttons, German, English, and flat head pins, cotton and silk cords, hooks and eyes, Mantua ribbons, needles, tapes, bobbins, Parson's, Middleton's, and Chappe's black spool cotton, darning cotton, Cromford's quilling cotton, woollen yarn, bead needles, elegant furniture, worsted, carpet, and stay binding, silk and cotton corset and boot lacets, silk braid and braiding, working worsted, samplers, &c. &c.

Also, at wholesale prices, Paris silk galloons, shoe bobbin, reticule twine, (a fashionable article,) Nun's lace, Parson's spool cotton, Chappe's do. *wire cord*, assorted cotton, cords of superior quality, Canton and Sadler's silk, with a variety of articles connected with the business. Orders from the country promptly attended to. L. H. WIGGINS,
march 30—tf S. E. corner of Spruce and 5th sts.

Patent Fly Net
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colors, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. april 13—6mo

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S

CARPET MANUFACTORY, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. He also keeps on hand ready made carpets, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He also informs the public in general that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality. march 30—3mo

Dr. Paschall's Golden Drops.

THE various diseases in which this medicine has been successfully administered in the practice of the inventor Dr. John Paschall of Darby, for 40 years, it is presumed need not at all be enumerated; it may be sufficient to notice only the following, referring those acquainted with the medicine to the directions accompanying the bottle, viz. Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Hypochondria and Hysteric Affections, Malignant and Inflammatory Fevers, Cholera Morbus, &c.

Also, Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion, so celebrated in the removal of obstinate coughs and colds, and all affections of the breast and lungs.

The above medicines are now kept constantly on sale at the following places, where every information in relation to them will be furnished, viz.

Wm. Biddle, corner of Arch and Eleventh streets.
Charles Ellis, Chesnut street.
P. W. Beninger, corner of Second and Almond streets.
Joseph Reakert, corner of 3d and Callowhill sts. ap 13—6m

The Cheapest Leghorn Hats
And Silks in the City.

JUST received an elegant assortment of Spring Goods—amongst which are the following articles, at 278 Market Street above 8th.

10 ps 4-4 matron's glossy Italian lustrings, only 75 cents.
20 ps heavy double chain black Gros de Naples, 70 do.
10 ps do. do. blue black Gros de Swiss, do.
Colored Gros de naps, 75 cts. French satins of all colors.
50 ps 4-4 new style & patt'n white gro'd painted muslin 20 cts.
50 ps French gingham, 25 cts.
5-4 new style twisted silk shawls, 2 25
4 and 6-4 crape Delaine shawls, 2 50
20 ps 3-4 Thibet for children's dresses, scarlet, blue, pink & fawn, 50 cts.
20 ps white ground French chintz, 25
25 ps new pattern second mourning French chintz, 20
22 ps second mourning ginghams, 12½
15 ps soft finish superfine black bombazine, 75
100 doz ladies' heavy white cotton hose, 12½
100 doz men's heavy mixt half hose, 12½
60 ps Russia diaper, 2 37½

Black and white silk hose and half hose.

Superfine French thread open work d hose; rich new style gauze ribbons, marone ribbons of all colors; 1 Carton rich white bound gauze veils; 500 superfine linen cambric hdkfs. at all sizes. 1 Carton 50 Hernani scarfs, 25 cts. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 superfine linen sheeting, [illegible] ps extra strong Palmarias; Linen Barking [illegible] men; 5-4 rich Thibet shawls; 5 Carton [illegible] lace; 5-4 and 6-4 rich black Mohair lace veils, the handsomest in the city; 100 ps 6-4 superfine cambric and jaconet muslins.

30 ps 6-4 book muslin, 25 cts.

1 Carton superfine thread work at [illegible] 1 Case children's leghorn hats; 2 cases ladies superfine do.; 1 case ladies' and children's English Dunstable hats—various shawls of all kinds, quality and color, will be sold cheap. Those shawls of all sizes, quality and color, and a great number of articles too tedious to mention. The above goods will be sold either wholesale or retail. april 20—tf

New Jewellery Store.
SPLENDID FILLAGREE EAR RINGS, &c.

THE subscriber having removed from No. 85 to 76 North Second street, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, invites his friends and the public to call at his new store, & examine before purchasing elsewhere. His stock consists of Splendid Filagree Ear-rings and Pins to match, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Jet finger rings. Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches, Time Pieces, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia ware of the manufacture of Dixon & Sons. Evaporated Perfumes, Bead Reticules and Purses, rich Coral Necklaces, Miniature Settings and Medallions, gold Chains, Seals, Keys and Guards, fine gold Lockets, Shirt Studs of various patterns, with a variety of other articles in his line.

New Style Chased Ear Drops.

1 beautiful Time Piece, representing Napoleon crossing the Alps. E. P. LESCURE.
dec 8—6mo No. 76 N. 2d st. opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

TETTER
Ointment.

DOCTOR ABRAHAM HOWELLS GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Blotches on the face; and all kinds of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell) at No. 63 North 8th, the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists, Messrs. Eyre & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street; G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts.; and J. Gadson, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

The proprietor has a collection of Certificates of cures performed by this Ointment, of both ancient and modern dates, which can be seen at his office. The following are deemed sufficient for the encouragement of the afflicted.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF THE TETTER.

"This is to certify, that I was afflicted with the Tetter on my face for twenty years, of the most virulent and obstinate kind. I had applied for medical aid to physicians of the first respectability, both in Europe and America, without effect. My face had become nearly covered with one scab; was ulcerated and very much inflamed, and was attended with great itching. I had despaired of ever having it cured. At length, hearing of the remarkable cures of Wens, Cancers, King's Evil, &c. performed without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, I applied to him; and by the application of three or four boxes of his Tetter Ointment have received an effectual cure. It is upwards of three years since the cure has been completed. Without my hand. RACHEL SMITH.

"Witnesses present, John Smith and Catharine Mitchel."
Phoada, Oct. 1821.

CERTIFICATE OF SCALD-HEAD.

"I do hereby certify, that my daughter Adaline was afflicted with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a dry scurf, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse; several other of my children [illegible] head, which [illegible] we had tried [illegible] Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box and used it according to the directions and in [illegible] a perfect cure [illegible].

Witness my hand. CATHARINE MILLER,
Phil. Aug. 22d, 1821. Wood st. near Sixth."
April 27—[illegible]

Important Invention.

THE Subscriber having lately obtained Letters Patent from the United States for an improvement in SAWS, adapted to saw [illegible]

[illegible]

STEPHEN USTICK.

E. & P. Snyder

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Everhart's Court, Race Street, between Seventh and Eighth, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling, 156 North Eighth street. The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash.
jan 1—3t B

Watches, Jewellery, Lightning-Rod Points, &c.

AT our Store, No. 11, South Fourth Street, may be had a variety of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Lepine and other Watches, among which are some excellent double case silver English, with very heavy cases—and a variety of second hand watches. Also, find good guard cable, long linked and curb watch chains, guard and other keys; plain square blocked and upright seals; fashionable ear-rings, diamond, pearl, jet, and filligree breast pins, finger rings, and shirt studs; gold and silver spectacles, thimbles and pencil cases; silver ladles, spoons, purse and reticule clasps, tea strainers and butter and fruit knives; lightning rod tops, pointed with platina or gold; plated castors, candlesticks, table and tea spoons, soup ladles, sugar tongs and caddy shells; Dixon's superior Britannia coffee and tea pots, sugar bowls, slops and creams; and a few of Cummens's superior eight-day time pieces.
1mo 5—2t&B PHILIP GARRETT & SON.

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

WILLIAM BAILY has just received and offers for sale, in his New Store, No. 262 Market street, 3d door below Eighth street, south side, a fresh and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and L'Epine and Plain Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Lockets, Medalion Miniature Settings, Silver Table Spoons, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit persons of all ages; Mantel Timepieces, of a variety of patterns, strikes the hour and half hour; Musical Boxes, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a variety of other articles in his line, too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell on very reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Watches of every description, as usual, carefully repaired and warranted. jan 5—6mo*

Geo. W. Carpenter's
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.
HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Rooms and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are frequently used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute, preventing its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines, which have been selected as adjuvants.

Prepared and sold by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philada., a few doors below Eighth street. jan 22—1y

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices. Also, FIRE PROOF IRON DOORS for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale, low. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
4 mo 13th—tf 33 Broad street, Philada.

Passage from Londonderry.

ANY Persons who wish to engage passage for their friends in a New Line of first rate vessels, to sail on the fifteenth of every month in the season from Londonderry, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, may now do so by applying to JOSEPH COLLINS,
feb 23—6mo S. E. Corner of 13th & Callowhill st.

Malignant Cholera Cured!

THE specific for Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus which has been sold for some years by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the proprietor, has been found a most certain remedy for the Malignant Cholera, when given on the first symptoms. It is particularly recommended, because the disease is so rapid in its progress, that it often becomes incurable before a physician can be obtained. Country merchants and druggists may find it advantageous to be supplied with the article. Retail price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. One bottle generally cures from four to six cases. nov 10—tf

Removal.

JOSEPH E. McILHENNEY, Dentist, and Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, of the late firm of Van Pelt & McIlhenney, has removed from No. 101 Walnut, to No. 124 Arch street, second door above Sixth, south side. nov 3—tf

A Card.

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, Attorney at Law, of Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, and other commercial places, that he will promptly attend to the collection of debts or other legal business within the State of Ohio, and particularly Cincinnati and vicinity.
jan 12—1y

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth.

Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

PERSONS commencing housekeeping, country merchants, and others, wishing to purchase Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. can save ten per cent in their purchases, by applying to C. K. SERVOSS,
Cheap Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store, 191 North Second St. four doors above Arch, Philada. jan 26—tf

Columbian Circulating Library.

NO. 154 North Eighth street, (west side) between Rose and Vine streets.

N. B. All new works furnished as soon as published.
☞ Music, School Books, Stationary, &c., constantly for sale. A. E. RICHARDSON.
March, 16, 6m.

Hull's Truss.—Removal.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs Surgeons, Druggists, and the public generally, that the agency for the sale of his improved patent Truss is removed from No. 26 North Eighth, to the south west corner of Arch and Eighth sts. where an assortment of the instruments adapted to the different sizes of Hernia, to which adults and children are subject, will be kept constantly on hand.

N. B. Advice rendered by a physician when required, without additional charge. may 19—1yeow

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Sa[illegible]'s highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given. THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
mar 29—tf T. S.

Dr. Mead's Pills
FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THE numerous imitations of this medicine, which have appeared under the name of Pills, Powders, and Tinctures, pretending to the virtues and effects of the above valuable remedy, is one of the numerous proofs of its efficacy and success.

Those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint called *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Sour Stomach*, will please to observe that DR. MEAD'S PILLS is the original remedy, invented and published in this country by *Doctor George Smith*, an eminent physician of Scotland, who gave much of his time and attention to that disease, both in this country and Great Britain. ☞ None are genuine without the signature of *Geo. Smith*, on the directions which accompany each box.

The above Pills are sold by O. Hull, 128 Maiden-Lane, New York, who is wholesale agent for the Patentee.

By Lawrence, Keese & Co. 115 Maiden lane, New York.	Carpenter & Hanrick, Montgomery, Ala.
J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41 William street, New York.	Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass.
J. C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich street, New York.	J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I.
Isaac Thompson, Market st. Philadelphia.	Stetsir & Stoddard, New London, Conn.
B. Price, Philadelphia.	R. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
C. & H. & S. Kremer, and G. H. Keech, Baltimore.	Edward Hull, Stamford, Dutchess Co. N. Y.
E. Jewett, Washington City.	J. V. E. Vanderhoef, Brooklyn, L. I.
E. Stabler & Son, Alexandria, D. C.	R. M. Moses, Albany, N. Y.
J. McKildoe, Richmond, Va.	James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
Whitehead & Santos, Norfolk, Va.	W. & S. B. Bowne, West Chester, N. Y.
William Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C.	Lees & Woodward, Ithaca, N. York.
Anson Parsons, Savannah, Ga.	M. Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri.	C. Smith, Marengo, N. Y.
	G. E. Hayes & Co. Buffalo, N. York.

And by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. feb 9—6mo

Watches, &c.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 86 to No. 74 Market street, and has for sale a great variety of gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, silver table and tea spoons, castors, cake baskets, watch chains, seals, keys, and a variety of fine gold jewelry, musical boxes, ever-pointed pencils, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
feb 9—6mo JOHN C. FARR, 74 Market St. Philada.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper.	Super royal Straw Paper.
Double C. do. do.	Imperial do. do.
Medium do. do.	Extra do. do. do.
Royal do. do.	Double med. do. do.

For sale by SAMUEL EIKSTEIN,
april 21, '33—1y 200 & 202 N. 3d street.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. march 2—3mo

Money Lent on Deposit.

OFFICE REMOVED—The Public is informed, that the Pawn-Broking Office, lately kept at the S. E. corner of Fifth and South streets, is removed to No. 180 South street, 2d door above Fifth, south side.

Cash, as usual, will be lent on deposits of all kinds of *watches, plate, jewelry*, fire arms, guns, pistols, and wearing apparel, and on the most reasonable terms, by applying as above.

ROBERT LEVY, Licensed Pawnbroker, No. 180 South street, 2d door above Fifth.

N. B. The office was established in 1818. oct 24—3mo

Wanted

A FARMER to work on a farm. Also, a woman perfectly acquainted with preparing vegetables for the market. Also, a woman to do the house-work. None need apply except those of steady and industrious habits, and capable of performing the business. Apply to L. Clark, Gray's Ferry, near the U. S. Arsenal. april 13—tf

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works, The Quaker, Barclay's Works, Friend, or Advocate of Truth; Cockburn's Review [illegible] Sermons [illegible] Penn's Works, Gough's [illegible] Truth, and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS. Blank Books, stationary, &c. &c.

For sale by DAVID CLARK,
No. 118 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia.
J. N. LEWIS,
No. 94 North Fifth street, and
THOMAS H. [illegible],
jan 26—tf 120 Pearl Street, corner of Madison, N. Y.

Straw Hat Manufactory,
And Fancy Millinery Store, No. 233 N. Second St.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her customers and the citizens of Philadelphia generally, that she has removed from No. [illegible] to the new store, No. 233 North Second street, [illegible] a large assortment of plain and fancy straw and [illegible] hats [illegible] Also, a variety of Satin, Morine, Gros de Naples [illegible] for bonnets [illegible].

Country merchants and milliners supplied on the most reasonable terms. N. B. Two first rate hands and four apprentices wanted to the above business. MARY BROWN.

To Dyers & Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers, at No. 15 North Front street offer for sale the following articles:

30 tons Stick Logwood.	40 barrels Spanish Annatto.
100 barrels ground do.	2 tons Lac Dye.
30 do. do. do.	8 do. do. powdered.
20 tons Stick Fustic.	3 bbls Safflower.
30 do. ground do.	20 bbls ground Turmeric.
30 do. do. do.	20 barrels Stick Redwood.
20 do. ground Camwood.	4 tons Cream Tartar.
10 do. Barlack Red Saunders.	200 Carboys Oil Vitriol.
20 do. Madder Root.	30 do. Aqua Fortis.
20 do. Quercitron Bark.	20 do. Muriatic Acid.
10 do. Crapen Nicaragua.	15 cases Bengal Indigo.
10 do. Lima Wood.	
10 do. Copperas.	

Also, a full assortment of Bottles, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. &c.

A few barrels and half barrels Roman Cement, just received and for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
march 9—tf No. 65 north Front street, [illegible]

J. & A. Crout
Cabinet [illegible] and Undertakers, No. 109 Green Street, between 4th and 5th streets, Northern Liberties, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their establishment, as above, where they intend keeping on hand an assortment of superior quality, which shall be made of the best material and workmanship.

Also, [illegible] Coffins, or made to order, of the best material, with the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with [illegible], a layer out, ice boxes, &c.
[illegible] Carriages to hire, at the shortest notice, &c. april 6—6m

BOSTON [illegible] **Chairs.**

[illegible] Rocking Chairs in endless variety, have ever [illegible] new patterns and superior to any that description [illegible]. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description [illegible] library and chamber, among which are the [illegible] Chairs on castors with springs in the seat and back [illegible] for the invalid or those who [illegible] Music Stools [illegible] Mahogany Parlor Chairs, &c. Also, a new pattern [illegible] in damask, plush, hair cloth, &c. from sofa to bed [illegible] SOFA, which can be converted [illegible] article, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great [illegible] curtain materials, [illegible] made at notice, after [illegible] will be made and put up in the [illegible] English and French designs. *Kiln dry'd feathers*, [illegible] pure and sweet. [illegible] traces and cushions [illegible] and upholstery work [illegible].
feb 23—tf [illegible] K & CO. [illegible]

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in less time than any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan in—1st, shortness; 2d, in correcting [illegible] 3d, [illegible] knowledge of the science [illegible] 4th, in giving [illegible] book-keepers of the first standing [illegible] Merchants who [illegible] the most eminent. A new and [illegible] upon Double Entry, and a new [illegible] success to the learner, in from TEN TO TWENTY [illegible] SONS, with Bills of Exchange, and [illegible] Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia [illegible].

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, [illegible] combined with expedition and legibility [illegible] cantile business, and all offices of Record [illegible] and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, [illegible] and old, are taught in a few lessons, and [illegible] polity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. [illegible]
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite [illegible]

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be [illegible] ed in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and [illegible] M.—— *Ladies write in separate Rooms.*

Interesting to Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, &c.

A very great improvement in the manner of [illegible] Straw and other Hats, having been made a few years [illegible] and a portable machine for that purpose [illegible] and patented by the United States to B. P. Carey [illegible] Philadelphia, in which place it has been successfully and advantageously used since the patent was first [illegible] been found, upon trial, a very great saving of labor, and much better done than the old method—[illegible] and ought to be extended, an opportunity is now offered to any person of enterprise to introduce the machine [illegible] and states, as the present proprietor of the patent [illegible] to sell a right or rights to manufacture the same [illegible] the states following, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, or Delaware.

Orders or letters, post paid, for the machines [illegible] or otherwise, for or in any of the states above [illegible] also the eastern district of Pennsylvania, directed to the subscriber, No. 121 North Second Street, Philadelphia [illegible] cash or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to; any further information may be obtained by [illegible]
[illegible] 15—6mo.* JOHN [illegible]

India Rubber Shoes,
With Leather Soles cemented on the Out[illegible]

The subscriber [illegible] tained Letters Patent [illegible] the United States [illegible] menting Leather [illegible] outsoles of Boots and [illegible] of every description, [illegible] now prepared to furnish India Rubber Shoes [illegible] ed, trimm'd with fur and leather soles on the outside.

The advantages which these shoes possess [illegible] so obvious, that he considers any comment from him unnecessary. ☞ Country merchants and citizens generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them. [illegible]
april 13—tf [illegible] N. Fourth [illegible]

Jacob Sennett
Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer,
NO. 165 N. SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from [illegible] for an improvement in making [illegible] weavers generally, as being decidedly [illegible] thing of the kind ever used. They have been [illegible] some of the largest manufacturers in the [illegible] and approved of by all; he warrants them [illegible] and both for working fine and durability [illegible] much superior to the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for [illegible] always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as [illegible] other manufacturer in the city. april 6—[illegible]

Striking Profile
LIKENESSES

PAINTED in a[illegible] style, at 50 cents [illegible]

Also, single Portraits [illegible] Groups usually executed [illegible] and Life size, on moderate [illegible]

N. B.—The resemblance is warranted perfect. J. WILSON,
51 Arcade, [illegible]
jan 19—6m

Notice to Manufacturers
WEAVERS AND REED-MAKERS.

JAS. FIFE & SON, cane, shell and brass reed makers, Hope Avenue, below Market in Tenth street, [illegible] have been in all its branches. They have also opened a Cane Store, where city or country reed-makers [illegible] find cane poles of the best quality, being cut under the inspection of a competent judge on the spot where they grow, and imported by themselves. Cotton reeds of every kind [illegible] for city work, always on hand, and reeds of every kind made to order. Country merchants purchasing cane [illegible] it to their advantage to call as above, where they will [illegible] large stock of reeds of every description, suitable for the trade in general; [illegible] warranted as good as any [illegible] passed by any, as to quality of workmanship [illegible] reeds, by any in the city, and [illegible].
ap 23—tf

GIDEON COX

Has for Sale at his Woodenware, Basket [illegible] Variety Store,
No. 335 and 337 Market below Ninth St.—North Side.

A large assortment [illegible] House keeping articles, [illegible] which are his own [illegible] viz.—Baskets, [illegible] brooms, [illegible] baskets, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] hampers and baskets, wash boards, wash [illegible] patent lemon squeezers, wheelbarrows, rolling pins, [illegible] barrel covers, knife boxes, cradles, wooden clocks, &c.

Shad Roasters on an improved plan.

Also, from the Shaker Settlements

Diapers, different widths, all linen and very fine; [illegible] dippers, boxes, linen gloves, blacking, [illegible] seives, hair wire and bolting cloth, currant [illegible] rose water double distilled, thread spools, [illegible] gar hammers with knife in the end, rocking [illegible] with a general assortment of cedar ware, [illegible] well seasoned (and of his own manufacture), [illegible] low as any in the city, such as bathing tubs, [illegible] turers, butter tubs and buckets (brass, wooden, [illegible]) churns, umbrella tubs, wash tubs, &c.

Also, a great variety of French travelling baskets, [illegible] baskets, work and fancy baskets, both [illegible].

In addition to his former establishment, he has lately a general assortment of hardware, such as knives and forks, [illegible] cages, pots, kettles, furnaces, saucepans, [illegible] irons, lanterns, bells, [illegible] &c. A general assortment of Tin Ware. Also, spark [illegible] article used to prevent sparks from flying.

Housekeepers and others are invited to call and see the general assortment, as it is worth their attention, as it is very convenient for supplying themselves with [illegible] articles, &c.

Medicated Cordial.

THIS unpretending but valuable preparation, [illegible] gerous nostrums of the day, aims only to supersede the constant use of nauseous drugs. So the purpose of [illegible] the bowels. It is now generally known that [illegible] as diarrhoea is a frequent predisposing cause [illegible] cholera, and that during its prevalence [illegible] usual salutary to one or the other of these [illegible] unity, without ceasing to be a specific for [illegible] ease, would regulate the bowels [illegible] griping, by its polycious use, and be at the same time [illegible] of nauseous qualities, a cordial at [illegible] that these properties are combined in [illegible] who have used it can testify. [illegible] tendant on dyspepsia, this remedy would be found [illegible] and in the treatment of that prevalent affection. [illegible] is frequently the result of a constipated state of the [illegible] the cordial has been found by many to prevent the [illegible] that distressing disease.

Hemorrhoids or Piles frequently depends on [illegible] by its removal the affection will be removed, and [illegible] prevented.

The great value of this cordial is, that [illegible] promotes, that it proves the bowels gentle [illegible] to them, and may be continued for a length of [illegible] crease of its dose; it is a perfectly safe remedy [illegible] dose must be graduated according to age.

Prepared and sold at the south east corner of [illegible] streets. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Coal Grates and Fenders

At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. [illegible] street, west side, eight doors above [illegible].

JAMES M. JACK[illegible] [illegible] informs his friends [illegible] [illegible] that he has on hand [illegible] general assortment [illegible] Grates [illegible] fenders, of all [illegible] and of an [illegible] shop. Also coal [illegible] [illegible] &c. [illegible] black varnish [illegible] cleaning grates and [illegible] sale as above.

Surgeons' Instruments

MANUFACTURED in a superior manner, [illegible] PUGH MAD[illegible] [illegible] 125 North [illegible]

J. L. Van Horn

MANUFACTURER [illegible]

[illegible]

All the above articles will be sold [illegible] on the most reasonable terms [illegible] and No. [illegible] North [illegible] from Arch, opposite the [illegible]

Henry J. Pepper.

Clock and Watchmaker, Jeweller and [illegible] 203 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] friends and the [illegible] received [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] gold and silver [illegible] plate watches, [illegible] cil baskets, silver [illegible] spectacles, pencils, [illegible] sugar tongs, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He will warrant the performance of any clock or watch sold or repaired at his establishment. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. march 23